

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 17.

PACKERS ANSWER IN REBATE CASE.

That they made no damage claims against railroads for the purpose of securing rebates on goods shipped was the chief point in the answer made this week by Morris & Company to the letter addressed to them last week by the Attorney General of the United States in notifying them that he had decided to drop attempts to prosecute them. The packers disclaim any intention of using damage claims for the purpose alleged, and as a matter of fact the Attorney General admitted in his letter that he did not believe they had such intention.

The Attorney General's letter was printed in the last issue of The National Provisioner. In it he explains that he intends to drop the grand jury investigation at Chicago because he cannot find legal evidence sufficient to carry it on. He admits that the packers probably had no illegal intent in filing damage claims, but he does not like their method of figuring and directs them to stop it. Packers do not agree with the Attorney General on this point; they think he does not understand the method of figuring costs and claims, and that if he did he would discover no more wrong in it than would a business man who set out to investigate.

Besides, it appears to be a good deal of a tempest in a teapot. The total amount of claims for damages for meats destroyed or damaged in transit would not figure up enough to make a respectable rebate on the total shipments of a big packing concern. It is said it would not amount even to one per cent. Therefore packers believe that when this new administration looks a little further into matters it will discover just how much foundation there was for the whole uproar started by office-holding politicians for selfish purposes.

LAST OF THE CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Secretary Wilson on Tuesday of this week issued a notice removing the foot and mouth disease quarantine from the few remaining counties of Pennsylvania where it was imposed when the epidemic broke out last fall. The quarantine had already been removed from all other States and from export shipments, and it only remained to take it off in this Pennsylvania section. The trouble started last November, the disease having been imported from Europe. The government used instant and thorough efforts to stamp out the trouble, and has succeeded. It is said the expense has been over a million dollars.

CUDAHY INDICTMENT IN OLEO CASE.

The Cudahy Packing Company was indicted last Friday by a Federal grand jury at Topeka, Kan., on 695 separate counts for alleged violation of the Federal revenue laws in selling colored oleomargarine on which the lower tax for the uncolored article had been paid. The daily press developed the usual sensation out of the case, spreading reports of "wholesale fraud," confiscation of the company's oleomargarine plant, a million dollar fine, etc.

It is charged that the government has been defrauded of over \$125,000 in revenues on oleomargarine. The revenue law provides that each pound of uncolored oleomargarine must bear a revenue stamp of a quarter of a cent, but that to each pound to which coloring matter has been added to give it the appearance of butter a 10-cent revenue stamp must be attached. It is charged that the Cudahy Company has sold the colored product under the quarter of a cent tax. It is said a civil action will be brought in the Federal court against the company to have the plant and machinery used in the manufacture of oleomargarine confiscated.

Investigation discovers the case to be a revival of the old dispute between the government and oleomargarine manufacturers as to what constitutes artificial coloring. The Cudahy company claims it does not use artificial coloring matter, and that it has neither intentionally or unintentionally violated the law. Vice-President and General Manager E. A. Cudahy makes this statement:

"The dispute between the government and ourselves is simply a question of chemical analysis. For some time we have been aware that the government officials have been taking samples of our butterine all over the country, wherever the goods have been on sale. These samples, they say, show the infinitesimal use of artificial coloring matter. We have had similar samples submitted to the leading chemical analysts of the United States and they have assured us that the butterine was not colored.

"Every man in our employment in our Kansas City butterine factory, the only place where we make butterine, having a knowledge of the manufacture of the goods, has made affidavit that no coloring matter has been used. As the goods were sold by us as uncolored goods and by our customers to the trade as such, there has been no attempt on our part to defraud the government of revenue."

TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.

The tariff situation this week rests with the Senate. The bill as passed by the House and amended by the Senate Finance Committee is now before the Senate, and debate is proceeding in the leisurely and more or less dignified way characteristic in that body. The outcome is not yet clear enough to be confidently predicted.

Strong efforts will be made to secure a restoration of the duty on hides, which was stricken out of the bill. Livestock interests are working hard for this result. Packers are taking absolutely no hand in the matter.

The question of reciprocal agreements with foreign nations and a maximum and minimum schedule of duties which will permit such agreements being made, is seriously under consideration by Senate leaders. It is said that countries like Germany and France, which discriminate most flagrantly against our meat products, are much disturbed over the bill as it now stands and fear it will seriously affect imports of their manufactured goods to this country. This state of mind should indicate to our legislators what an opportunity they have to make a law under which our home producers can be protected when they go into foreign markets with their surplus.

Senator Beveridge, the irrepressible, jumped into the limelight this week with an amendment to the bill providing for a tax on corporations engaged in manufacture, transportation or mercantile business. This bill would hit every packer in the country. It provides:

"That every corporation doing business in the United States engaged in manufacturing, mining (including the production of oil and natural gas), transportation or mercantile business, or in the transmission of intelligence by telegraph or telephone, or in the production of electric or other power or of manufactured gas or in any other public service enterprise, shall pay in each year a tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent. upon the gross receipts of such corporation from its business in the United States or in the dependencies thereof. Gross receipts in the meaning of this section shall include the entire gross income of revenue of any such corporation from sales of products, from charges for transportation or service, or from any other source connected with the current operation of its business, without any deduction of costs, taxes or other expenses; provided, however, that no corporation shall be taxed upon the income which it may receive from dividends or interest upon stocks or bonds of corporations which have already been as-

assed for taxation upon their gross receipts."

It is made the duty of every corporation of the kind referred to to submit to the collector of internal revenue of the district in which its principal office is situated not later than September 30 in each year a statement of schedules showing its gross receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 next preceding and specifying the principal sources of such receipts, etc.

REFEREE BOARD DECLARED LEGAL.

The Attorney-General of the United States has declared the President's Referee Board of scientific experts to be a legal body in every respect. Not only that, but he says they may be paid for their services out of the appropriation made for the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. This decision is a hard blow to the Wiley agitators who had expected to put this high authority down and out by having it declared illegal. These experts decided against Dr. Wiley in the only case given them for study, and his backers naturally desired to discredit it in every way possible.

Attorney General Wickersham gave his opinion at the request of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who was anxious to know whether he could continue to ask the services of these eminent scientific authorities in investigating disputed food questions. The opinion covers three points: the legality of the appointment of the board; the legality of organizing them into a board and to pay incidental expenses; and whether section 9 of the sundry civil act of March 14, 1909, impaired the legal status of the appointment or the payment.

The opinion quotes from the specific language of the food and drugs act and points out in detail interpretations of each line bearing on the questions at issue. "The statutes of the United States," says the opinion, "do not provide for the creation of the Bureau of Chemistry," but the "existence of such a bureau is recognized in the appropriation acts" and provides for "necessary expenses in conducting investigations in this bureau," including "the employment of additional assistants and chemists when necessary." Continuing, the report says in part:

Under these acts, I am clearly of the opinion that the Secretary of Agriculture was empowered to employ in the Bureau of Chemistry such additional assistants and chemists as he should deem necessary to investigate the composition, adulteration and false labeling, or false branding of foods, drugs, beverages, condiments and ingredients of such articles, when deemed advisable by him, and such assistants "and other persons" as he might deem necessary to carry into effect the food and drugs act.

The form of appointment which you made, which accompanies your letter, shows that you appointed each of certain persons "consulting scientific experts to the Secretary of Agriculture, to aid in enforcing the provisions of the" food and drugs act in the Department of Agriculture at a salary of \$25 per day for days actually employed, to be paid from the appropriation "laboratory, Department of Agriculture, general expenses, Bureau of Chemistry," to perform such duties as should be required by the secretary. While the form of appointment does not expressly specify that the expert is employed as a part of the Bureau of Chemistry, that fact is implied from the specification of the fund from which he is to be paid. In my opinion these appointments were expressly authorized by the acts of Congress referred to.

You further inform me that you organized
(Concluded on page 38.)

TO GET OUR MEATS INTO GERMAN MARKETS

Suggestions Made by The National Provisioner's Hamburg Correspondent in Connection with Pending Tariff Legislation

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, April 15.—After the importation of fresh beef had been made impossible into Germany from the United States by duties and inspection fees of 4½ cents a pound, and tricky inspection laws had done the rest, there is now an opportunity to reopen our market for packinghouse products. The importation of pork and bacon from the United States has been prohibited since 1883. From 1891 to 1906, under certain conditions there could be brought in pork products, but the old prohibition of 1883 is still in full force.

When negotiating for a commercial treaty the United States will have to appoint shrewd experts, otherwise there will be nothing gained for the packing industry. First of all, of course, Germany must withdraw its demand for the microscopic certificate. No country in the world has to supply such a certificate with its meats. Germany does not require any certificate from any country, as inspection of meats takes place at the German custom houses, and no notice and no regard is taken of any certificate from foreign countries.

Next comes the prohibited list. Canned meats and sausages are forbidden entirely. Salted meats may only be brought in if in pieces of 9 lbs., and with the necessary glands on. These glands must not be cut in. Now, the question is, how can the United States meat inspector know whether the carcass is all right if he has not the right to cut into the gland?

Here is one important point to settle. Another one is the question of 9-lb. pieces. Millions of pork tongues and livers could be brought to our country if they could be brought over in the pickled state. The most prominent scientists have stated that it is easier to inspect a whole organ, such as a liver or a tongue, than a piece of meat of 10 lbs. cut out of a fore or a hind quarter. Besides this, the salted liver and the pickled tongue can only be eaten in a cooked state, and consequently are not deleterious to human health in such a state.

Also, the danger of trichinosis has been done away with, and therefore the 12 cents apiece inspection fee for each piece of pork must be done away with. When livers and pork tongues are brought to Germany, you will understand that it is impossible commercially to pay 50 pf. or 12 cents apiece for microscopic inspection for a pig tongue, which weighs a little over half a pound. The official fee is 50 pf. or 12 cents for each piece of pork, which has to be microscopically inspected when brought to the customs, and besides this another inspection takes place, for which also fees are to be paid. That there are no trichinae in livers of any kind is a fact which everybody knows who is acquainted with the meat industry, but nevertheless 50 pf. or 12 cents apiece microscopic inspection fees are also charged on livers.

The so-called German meat inspection law prohibits also the importation of raw fats. Formerly there were brought in refrigerators millions of pounds of raw leaf lard in crated boxes of 50 pounds each. As a pretext under which this raw fat was prohibited was given the danger of bringing into Germany con-

tagious diseases. Such raw fat is only used in a melted state in our country, and when it has been put into the boiler to be rendered, all danger of any diseases has been done away with.

That this prohibition could not be justified in any particular is shown by the fact that the new German customs tariff has put a duty of 7 marks per 100 kilos on such raw animal fats, despite the prohibition already existing, when the custom tariff was under negotiation. If the German government had believed that such a prohibition was just and could be defended by common sense, there would, of course, have been no tariff put on such goods.

Since the beginning of this year cattle and hogs have been comparatively cheap and plentiful in Germany, against all expectations. There were people who predicted hogs at 80 marks for 50 kilos during the summer and fall of 1909, and to-day prices for hogs have gone down to 62 marks per 50 kilos, dead weight, in Hamburg and Berlin, from 68 marks in February, and there are always abundant supplies coming to the markets. The same is the case with German cattle, and as the Danes lost lots of money with cattle and fresh beef to Germany on account of high expenses, they exported a lot of fresh killed beef to the English markets during the last two months, where they did not get very high prices, but always more than was the net price they obtained in Germany.

CHANGES IN MEAT INSPECTION.

Federal meat inspection has recently been granted to the following establishments in addition to those already under inspection, most of them being branch houses or establishments where no killing is done:

- Morris & Company, Seattle, Wash.
 - Swift & Company, Youngstown, Ohio.
 - The Cudahy Packing Company, Beaver Falls, Pa.
 - Dalles Dressed Meat Company, The Dalles, Ore. (slaughtering).
 - Far Fame Sausage Factory, Rosedale, Kan.
 - Acme Packing Company, Chicago, Ill.
 - Antonio L. Mello, Fall River, Mass.
 - Bieber & Kindig, Philadelphia, Pa.
 - Holmes Market, Kansas City, Kan.
 - El Paso Refining Company, East El Paso, Tex.
 - Louis Vittori, Chicago, Ill.
- Inspection has been discontinued at these establishments:
- A. H. Edwards, Trenton, N. J.
 - William H. Crisp & Co., Trenton, N. J.
 - Colonial Packing Company, San Francisco, Cal.
 - J. C. Palmer, Charleston, Tenn. (slaughtering).
 - Newton Beef Company, Detroit, Mich. (slaughtering).
 - Joseph Grace, East Providence, R. I.
 - Imhoff Provision and Packing Company, Jersey City, N. J.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner, page 48.

WHERE REFRIGERATING MACHINERY IS MADE

New Factory of the Triumph Ice Machine Company

Not the surroundings in which a man works, but the grade of work he turns out, is of prime interest to those who use his product. Since quality and selling price, however, are intimately associated with the working equipment by which the article is made, a brief description of the new factories where one of the best-known types of refrigerating machinery is manufactured will no doubt be of interest to the trade.

The present plant of the Triumph Ice Machine Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is divided among six distinct buildings, all having different floor levels, and in the process of manufacture it is necessary to transport material up and down elevators, through tunnels and over bridges. By utilizing the most modern tools and shop equipment, however, the finished product has been put on the market in such a manner as to successfully meet competition.

This is true to such an extent that the ca-

a quarter of a mile to the north, and the Norfolk & Western passes about the same distance to the south.

The complete scheme of factory organization includes a main building, with ells at right angles, two stories high and 50 feet apart, providing ample light for every department. The ells will be equipped as individual factory units, and will each manufacture a complete product, as quickly as the requirements of the trade demand. Raw material will progress from the western end of these ells in one direction to the main erecting floor and shipping department.

All buildings will be of steel construction with brick or concrete walls, every floor to be covered by sprinklers and supplied with an adequate number of fire plugs to reach every part of the establishment. There will be a proportionate increase in factory equipment to permit rapid handling of the growing volume of business. Among other im-

run special passenger trains for the convenience of those residing at a distance, while electric car service is amply provided for.

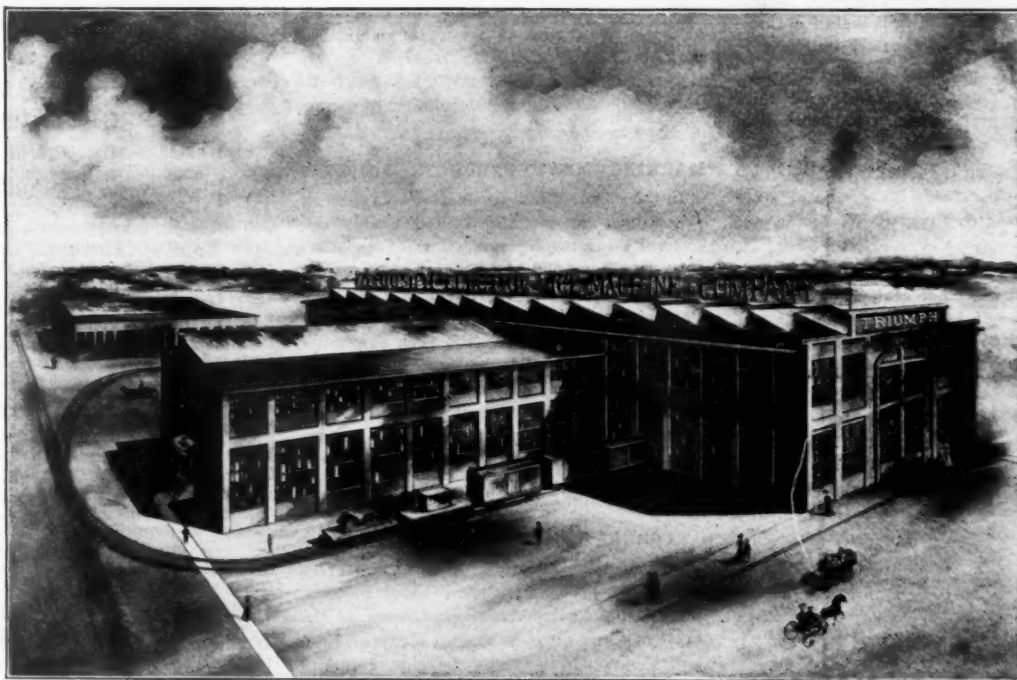
The plans include all modern factory conveniences for the employees, and embody a large dining room, wash and locker rooms, equipped with ventilated metal lockers and ample toilet facilities of the most modern type. It may be mentioned, also, that a portion of this structure will be utilized by that branch of the Triumph Company manufacturing electrical apparatus for the building of their electric generators and motors.

The entire factory scheme has been evolved by experts to permit the manufacture of the highest grade of ice-making equipment at the minimum cost of production.

THIS BEEF LUGGER WAS PARTICULAR.

New light on etiquette among butchers was shed in a beef cutter's suit against a butcher for \$5,000 damages, which was heard by Justice Lehman and a jury in Part IX, Supreme Court, the other day, according to the New York Sun.

Patrick O'Shaughnessy was the beef lugger. He was employed in a wholesale house in Washington market. He said that Tobias



NEW PLANT OF THE TRIUMPH ICE MACHINE CO., NEAR CINCINNATI, O.

capacity of the present establishment has been found inadequate to meet the demand for the Triumph Ice Machine. In order to supply this demand, the company is now building a plant having about three times their present total output, and which embodies every facility for the manufacture of their apparatus.

The structure now being built is located in Oakley, one of the newer suburbs of Cincinnati, where a factory colony sub-division has been established, and where the modern central power plant has already been completed. The Triumph Company has purchased eight and a half acres, so situated as to offer fine shipping facilities. The main line of the B. & O. Southwestern Railway passes directly in front of the property, and switches run from this line into the building, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The Chicago division of the Pennsylvania Railway is but

provements will be found numerous electric traveling cranes, about 1,500 feet of sectional floor plate, and portable boring and drilling machines, portable draw-bar shaper and slotter, and large new milling machines, together with many minor additions.

From this outline of the plans it will be understood that nothing has been spared from a mechanical viewpoint to make this new factory complete. But behind the mechanical equipment must be the man—the dependable employee who handles the work.

Without taking into consideration any definite "welfare" theory, the employee has been regarded as an important factor in the plans of the Triumph Company, and the needs of the large force employed have been duly considered. Homes may be purchased in the immediate neighborhood at a low price, and the Triumph Company has purchased a number of fine building lots adjacent to the factory, which it proposes to sell to those in its service on favorable terms.

The B. & O. Southwestern Railway will

Greenbaum, the defendant, who has a shop on Seventy-third street, while buying beef from him got his hands covered with fat and wiped them on him. O'Shaughnessy didn't care to have his apron decorated with fat and dirt and told Greenbaum so, he swore. Whereat, Greenbaum, the plaintiff alleged, then beat him.

On cross-examination counsel for O'Shaughnessy asked Greenbaum why he wiped his hands on the plaintiff. "Why, he was nearest to me," answered the butcher. "Are you in the habit of wiping your hands on the nearest man?" "Yes," said the butcher.

"Who are these obliging people who allow you to wipe your hands on them?" "Generally when I am buying beef," answered Greenbaum, "my hands get full of fat and no butcher objects to my wiping them on his apron or gown, or whatever you call it."

TRADE GLEANINGS

Morris & Company, it is reported, will open a branch house at Dallas, Tex.

The Lake Superior Sausage Company has established a new factory at Houghton, Mich.

The Independent Cotton Oil Company of Houston, Tex., has filed a certificate of dissolution.

The fertilizer works of H. Ritzan at Swimming River, N. J., has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$5,000.

W. S. Keyes is interested in the establishment of a cold-pressed oil mill at West Point, Miss.

S. S. Royster, Mooresboro, N. C., is interested in the establishment of a cottonseed oil mill here.

The Imperial Guano Company, Norfolk, Va., will rebuild its fertilizer plant, recently destroyed by fire.

The Croninger Packing Company, Shamokin, Pa., is erecting a new ice plant to have a capacity of 40 tons daily.

The Runge Cotton Oil Company, Runge, Tex., recently organized, will install a three-press plant of 60 tons capacity daily.

The recently organized Tulsa Cottonseed Oil Company, Tulsa, Okla., will erect three buildings. Machinery costing \$40,000 will be installed.

The Alice Cotton Oil Company, Alice, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by R. A. Presnall, W. Adams and E. H. East.

The Farmers' & Ginners' Cotton Oil Company, Austin, Tex., recently incorporated with \$80,000 capital, has commenced the construction of its plant.

As soon as possession of the premises can be secured the buildings at 197 and 199 High street, Newark, N. J., will be torn down to make way for the new branch house Morris & Company will erect.

John P. Faure has been appointed receiver for the Hygienic Soap Granulator Company, a New Jersey corporation, capitalized at \$500,000, with an office at 3 West Twentieth street, New York City.

The Imperial Company's large fertilizer plant at Money Point, Va., on the southern branch of the Elizabeth River, was destroyed by fire on April 16. The loss is \$100,000, with about three-fourths insurance.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company

has opened a branch at Johnstown, Pa., and is doing a good business there. A sales car and local office are used, but a branch establishment will be put up later.

The United Butchers' Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 to slaughter and pack meats. F. W. Kowaleski, No. 730 Milwaukee avenue, is one of the incorporators.

A bonus of \$6,500 has been subscribed by the business men of San Antonio, Tex., to secure a packing plant for that city. St. Louis capitalists propose to invest \$250,000 in the plant if proper encouragement is given.

The Pittsburg Butter and Egg Exchange, Pittsburg, Pa., has been organized by G. A. Samuels, E. Culner, John A. Feerst, J. Arthur Ohl, Charles Foote, G. B. Windsor, H. Crymble, F. W. Schuster, E. M. West, Phil Goettman, B. F. Otto and S. R. Johnston.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Wayne County Superintendents of the Poor, Detroit, Mich., until Wednesday, April 23, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furnishing of such quantities of fresh beef, mutton, pork, etc., etc., as may be required for the Wayne County House and Asylum from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910.

MARKING MEAT PRODUCTS SHIPPED.

In shipping meat products to American possessions outside the United States the Federal meat inspection service requires certain labelling. The shipment of meat or meat food products to Alaska, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone and Porto Rico is considered inter-State trade and such shipments must be marked with domestic meat labels. Shipments to the Philippine Islands, although considered inter-State, must be marked with numbered meat inspection stamps because such shipments frequently pass through foreign countries.

COBURN'S GREAT BOOK ON HOGS.

A man who breathes optimism in every breath, who loves agriculture above personal preferment, who studies the problems of the farm day and night, is F. D. Coburn of Kansas. He stands to-day the foremost authority on alfalfa. His great book on that subject is a guide to every grower and a text book to every student. What he had already done for

alfalfa, Mr. Coburn now has done for swine. This vast industry is treated in his new work, "Swine in America," in a most exhaustive manner. Every phase of hog-raising is considered from a practical standpoint; and the latest contributions to the science and art of handling and managing hogs weighed and discussed in this important work, to the hour of publication.

The work is a companion volume to "The Book of Alfalfa" in style, make-up and treatment. When one considers the immense business involved in the swine industry, he at once recognizes the need of a trained level-headed spokesman. This man we have in this author. We have his wide experience, thorough knowledge and warm sympathy and enthusiasm, all of which is presented in a clear, convincing, earnest style, the power for so doing being a proverbial quality and attribute of Mr. Coburn.

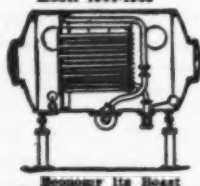
The work contains 704 pages, bound in fine silk cloth, gold side and back stamping, making one of the handsomest and most attractive agricultural books ever placed before the public, and no one can claim to be up to date in swine matters unless he possesses a copy. It is published by the Orange Judd Company, New York, and sells for \$2.50 postpaid.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH MEATS: Office of Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Railroad Company, 24 State Street, New York, March 30th, 1909. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2:00 P. M. April 29th, 1909, for furnishing refrigerated fresh meats in the estimated minimum quantity of 1,600,000 pounds for the period from May 11th to September 30th, 1909. Blanks and full information may be obtained from the undersigned, Wendell L. Simpson, Major 19th Infantry, U. S. A., Commissary Purchasing Agent, 24 State Street, New York.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. ARMY, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., April 24, 1909.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city at such times as may be required by the U. S. Government, between June 15th and July 10th, 1909, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 4, War Department, Office of the Commissary-General, Washington, March 27, 1908, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., May 5, 1909. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened May 5, 1909," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

LILLIE EVAPORATOR
Model 1904-1905



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Lillie Multiple Evaporators

For Glue and Other Packing House Products

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Undoubtedly the most economical and in other respects the best apparatus on the market for packing house products.

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Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.

FEDERAL FOOD CONTROL

The opinion of the Attorney General of the
United States sustaining the legality of the
appointment of what has come to be called
the Referee Board, to investigate certain
food preservation questions, is printed on an-
other page of this issue of The National Pro-
visioner. The Attorney General decides that
there can be no question as to the legal
standing of this board. The law specifically
provides for the employment by the Secre-
tary of Agriculture of such expert assistance
as is necessary in studying food questions
and enforcing the food law. Under this head
comes the employment of the distinguished
scientists who were asked by the President,
through the Secretary, to pass on certain
food matters.

This decision does not please the adherents

of Dr. Wiley. It was not to be expected that
it would please them, since the Referee Board
has reversed Dr. Wiley in the only matter
thus far investigated. Dr. Wiley is a law
unto himself and his friends, and any au-
thority assuming to dispute him must of
necessity be illegal and incompetent and its
views immoral. Unhappily, the government's
legal authority, the Attorney General, does
not agree with this idea of things. Hence it
is not surprising to learn that the Wiley ad-
herents have doubts as to the legal compet-
ency of the Attorney General, just as they
had of the scientific competency of President
Remsen, Dean Chittenden, Prof. Herter and
the other members of the Referee Board.

These doubts are usually given their first
expression through the New York Journal of
Commerce, whose Washington correspondent
seems to be the personal press agent of Dr.
Wiley, and whose Washington dispatches
therefore reflect the Wiley view. In a dis-
patch this week this correspondent tells the
business world that Washington was both
surprised and pained at the decision of the
Attorney General, as he ruled "contrary to
the expectations of those who had been work-
ing with him on the case and who are con-
versant with the details of the matter."

How unfortunate that the Attorney Gen-
eral did not meet the "expectations" of those
who had been "working with him"—and evi-
dently trying to "work him" in the interest
of the Wiley propaganda! This happened to
be a matter of construing law, however, and
the lawyers of the Administration did not
find it possible to agree with the "workers."

Discussing the food situation this Wash-
ington correspondent sheds still another tear
over his belief that "the new Administration
has not begun very encouragingly" in its ad-
ministration of food law matters. It cer-
tainly has not begun encouragingly to the
Wiley interests, and presumably that is the
reason for the renewal of the Wiley news-
paper campaign of inference and innuendo
against all authority, however eminent, which
ventures to disagree with the ambitious agri-
cultural chemist who would like to be the
country's dictator in food matters.

It is surprising that a publication of the
standing and character of the Journal of
Commerce should continue to open its col-
umns to "correspondence" of this nature.
Otherwise splendid in its service, this news-
paper in this case permits itself to be made
the medium for the exploitation of the per-
sonal enterprises of its correspondent.

OLEO ON GREEN PLATES

An indication of the desperate straits to
which the butter monopolists and anti-oleo
agitators have come in New York State is
found in the bill now before the New York

State legislature amending the State law in
a way which they hope will shut off the sale
of oleomargarine in this State and give the
market monopoly to the butter interests.
This bill prescribes restrictions for the sale
and use of oleomargarine which are nothing
short of ridiculous, and a thorough airing of
which—particularly before New York's mil-
lions of consumers—should literally laugh
them out of court.

Finding that the courts would not sus-
tain a law which absolutely prevented the
sale of any product competing with butter,
the butter people will now try to make it as
difficult and unpleasant as possible for any-
body to sell oleo, to serve it at table, or to
eat it either in public or in the home. If
this law passes not only must menu cards
and dining-room walls be plastered with
signs "Oleomargarine Used Here," but the
product must be SERVED ON PLATES
COLORED GREEN, with the word "Oleo-
margarine" stamped in the upper surface of
the plate! Another section aims to prevent
the use in any way of coloring matter and
limits the sale of uncolored oleo to one and
five-pound packages wrapped in tinfoil and
covered with all sorts of labels, brands and
seals.

Restrictions like these, particularly the
green plate farce, are more likely to react
upon the butter hogs in boomerang fashion.
As The National Provisioner has often said,
and as it now repeats, the day of deception
in the marketing of oleomargarine has
passed. The product is now generally recog-
nized—in spite of the continued newspaper
campaign of misrepresentation—as whole-
some, healthful and in every way as repu-
table a food product as butter. Consumers
are realizing that they have been "held up"
by a butter monopoly long enough, and they
are showing their independence by buying
oleomargarine openly for what it is.

Attempts to make it appear that this
product is something to be avoided are no
longer as successful as they were. Signs and
green plates and other bogies may fool a
few timid souls, but they are more likely to
serve as an advertisement of the situation,
and to call the attention of the consuming
public even more directly to the comparison
between butter and oleo in quality and price,
particularly in price.

The butter interests are building upon
sand when they plan any such campaign as
this, based on the theory that oleomargarine
must masquerade as butter in order to find a
market. Oleomargarine is now able to enter
the market on its own merits—even without
the aid of artificial coloring, as butter is
colored—and knowledge of this fact is what
is frightening the butter monopolists and
causing them to resort to such ridiculous ex-
tremes as this proposed New York law.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

MAKING PIGS' FOOT JELLY.

The following question has been submitted:
Editor The National Provisioner:

Please give me a good recipe for making pigs' foot pelly.

It is possible to make a really first-class pigs' foot jelly by carrying out the following directions: Take feet that have been in a strong pickle, 80 to 90 degrees, for a few days. Cook them in a jacketed kettle until the meat easily comes off the bones. In cooking use just enough water to cover them. This water will make the jelly. Use about 25 pounds of it to 100 pounds of meat, together with a half gallon of slightly sweetened vinegar.

The whole is put into packages, usually pails which have been paraffined; or it may be put into beef bungs, stuffed light and put into cold water until thoroughly chilled. Use 8 ounces white pepper and 2 ounces of ginger; no salt is required. To prevent mould on this jelly in pails, sprinkle with a mixture of fine ground jamaica ginger and white pepper, leaving whatever of it adheres when the pail is turned upside down.

USE OF COLORS IN MEAT PRODUCTS.

Some weeks ago, in response to the inquiry of a reader, The National Provisioner printed an explanation of the government regulations concerning the use of coloring matter in meat food products. It appears that there has been some lack of understanding as to the use of coloring matter in the meat trade under Federal regulations, and Chief Melvin of the Bureau of Animal Industry has issued instructions to inspectors which will give them a clear idea, as well as the trade, as to what can be used and where.

Coloring matter may be added only to prepared fats and to sausage casings. No other coloring is permitted under Federal regulations. Chief Melvin summarizes the matter as follows:

Any one of the following colors or mixtures of these colors may be used: (a) Annatto; (b), the following coal tar colors: Red shades—107, amaranth; 56, ponceau 3 R; 517, erythrosin. Orange shades—85, orange 1. Yellow shades—4, naphthol yellow S. Green shades—435, light green S. F. yellowish. Blue shades—692, indigo disulfide acid. The numbers preceding the names of these coal tar colors refer to the number of

Readers of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER in the trade are urged to submit questions of practice and operation concerning which they are in doubt, to be answered through this department of "Practical Points for the Trade," or privately, if desired. Readers are also invited to criticize freely the answers which appear, in order that the best results of practical experience may be obtained. Address Technical Editor, The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

the dye in question as listed in A. G. Green's edition of the Schultz-Julius Systematic Survey of the Organic Coloring Matters, published in 1904.

Products to which the above colors may be added: (a) Prepared fats, such as lard, lard compound, oleomargarine, etc. (b) Casings of meat food products.

Manner in which colors may be added:

Prepared fats. In the case of prepared fats the colors may be mixed with the fat, but in all cases the presence of the color must be plainly shown on all trade labels used for these colored products.

Dyeing casings. When any of the above-named dyes are used on sausage or other casings the character of the casings must be such that the dye will not penetrate into the meat food product contained in the casing. If cloth casings are used, these must be coated with uncolored paraffin before application of the color.

If at any time inspectors are uncertain as to the nature of the dyes which are being used at establishments under their supervision, samples of such suspected dyes should be transmitted to the Biochemic Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. for examination, a letter being sent at the same time explaining the use to which the color is put, its trade name, the strength in which it is employed, and the name of the manufacturer of the color.

SUMMER SAUSAGE RECIPES.

Among other inquiries received from a butcher and sausage-maker recently was one which asked for some good recipes for summer sausages. This inquiry was answered, but in addition to the answer given the following information which had been given some time ago was thought to be appropriate to the occasion, and is therefore repeated.

In making summer, cervelat or salami sau-

sages, the following directions should be followed: Forty per cent. each of lean beef and pork and twenty per cent. of hog back fat chopped fine (salami may be chopped coarser), adding the following seasoning, during the process of chopping and mixing, per hundred pounds of meat: Two and one-half pounds of fine salt, two and one-half ounces of refined saltpeter, ten ounces ground white pepper, three ounces whole coriander seed, and two ounces of whole mustard seed.

When well mixed and kneaded and worked into loaves the material may be stuffed into No. 1 hog bung guts, which have been well soaked and washed. The meats should be free of all superfluous moisture and of good color. When stuffed, which should be done as tightly as possible, a slow cold smoke is administered, after the sausage has been hanging long enough to show a bright red color. All air possible should be excluded, both in working and stuffing. Use no potato or similar filler.

Many manufacturers salt the meat before chopping, so as to extract the serum, or in other words purge the meats. This is at the operator's will, however. The sausage when finished is kept in cool, dry storage until properly ripened. In the event of its becoming mouldy, wash in borax water and wipe dry, after which wipe over with a cloth saturated with prime cottonseed oil or a good lard oil. It must be kept away from possible freezing.

No borax or boracic acid can be used in the manufacture of this sausage, no water or cereal. As a high price is always obtainable and the demand for this sausage is always good, it is well worth while to make an effort to turn out a first-class article; in fact, to gain a reputation for it, as probably there is no more profitable outlet for the class of meats used.

The back fat should be added after the lean meats have been chopped fairly fine, as it is necessary to leave the fat in small cubes, and not in a pulp.

READ THE BEST BOOKS.

Look over the titles of text-books offered on The National Provisioner's special lists and see if there isn't something there you need. Special prices to our patrons on application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York City.

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CLEANING THE HOG CARCASS

Developments in Labor Saving Packinghouse Methods

In the last issue began a series of articles on the progress made in the development of packinghouse machinery in recent years in one particular line—that of scraping and cleaning the exterior of the hog carcass. The earlier, slower, more expensive and less satisfactory method of scraping and cleaning by hand was described, and it was related how experiments were made to develop machines and methods by which this work might be done more rapidly and effectively, reducing operating cost and increasing the selling value of the product—two great aims of the modern packinghouse manager.

As was said at that time, the first step in modern development—after the invention of the first scraping machines—was the adaptation of a polisher to follow the passing of the hog through the scraping machines. The latter removed the hair; the polisher finished off the job and left the carcass looking white and smooth and clean. The inventor of the polisher, as has been said, was John Kohlhepp, at that time a superintendent in one of the plants of the big Chicago packers. Mr. Kohlhepp then went on to devise a machine which should combine the scraping, polishing, etc., in one operation. His success has already been related.

In May of last year Mr. Kohlhepp arranged with the Brecht Company of St. Louis to manufacture his latest development of the hog scraper and polisher idea. This was a ma-

chine found on page 10 of this issue of The National Provisioner is also from a photograph, and gives a more intimate view of the machine itself and an idea of its interior mechanism.

The cylinder of the Brecht machine, which is known as the Brecht-Kohlhepp hog dehairer, polisher and bleacher, is slightly inclined and rigidly supported in a strong steel frame, and through the centre of this cylinder runs a horizontal shaft, to which are fastened special rubber "beaters." This single shaft is a feature of economical operation on which the manufacturers lay great stress.

The hog, untrammelled by any shackles or hooks, travels through the cylinder at a constant speed, aided by a simple device, like fat traveling through a fat washer. The beaters, revolving at a higher speed on the contained beater-shaft, exert a wiping and massaging action on the hog, thoroughly removing all hair and scurf from the carcass and leaving it white and polished. The absence of shackles or appliances of any kind for pulling the hog through the cylinder makes it possible to clean the head and feet as well as the carcass itself.

"One of our prominent St. Louis packers," writes the Brecht Company, "comparing it with the machine he now has, states that it will pay him very well to scrap his present machine, and install the Brecht-Kohlhepp dehairer, because of the work it does on heads and feet alone."

When the hog is scalded, the "scalding" gives

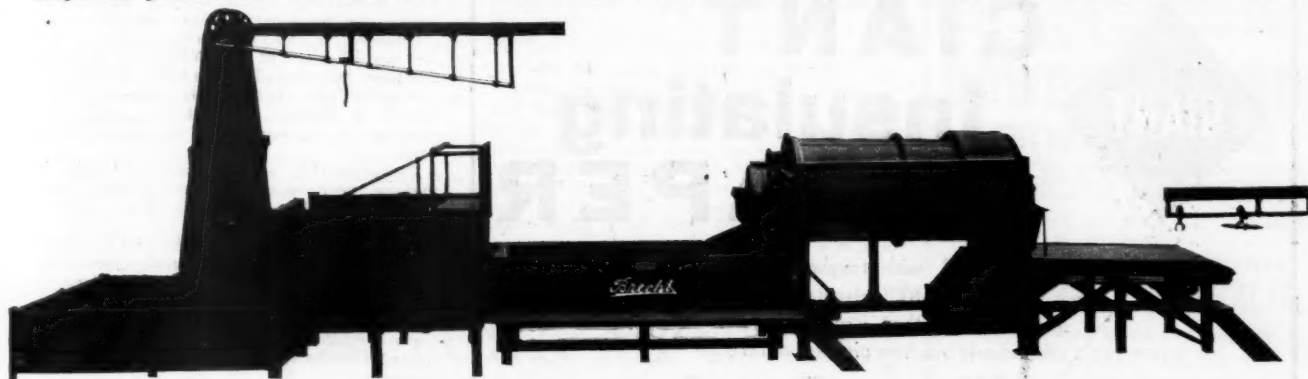
turers say there is no reason why the smaller packer should not have as good a machine and as perfect work as the largest.

The illustration shows the standard machine with heavy steel cylinder, heavy structural steel frame, and completely self-contained. All the packer needs to do is to set it up on his floor and connect to his motive power; no change in his building is necessary. This standard machine, as shown, has a capacity of two hundred hogs per hour, is eleven feet high at the highest point, requires floor space 6 feet 8 inches wide or 8 feet 4 inches wide over all; 12 feet 4 inches long on floor, or 16 feet 1 inch over all. If the tub is on the floor and the height of the machine is less than standard, the machine can be lowered in accordance, thus making it adaptable to any and all conditions.

If preferred, the makers build cylinders of cast iron instead of steel at a slightly increased cost. The extreme simplicity of this machine appeals to every one; there is said to be absolutely nothing to get out of order. A cylinder and beater-shaft comprise the essential features of the machine, and these do all the work, consequently the cost of maintenance is brought down to the minimum.

THEY USE BOSS BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES.

Rothhaas Bros., formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, have opened a market and sausage factory at Enid, Okla. Their complete outfit was furnished by The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co. They write this firm that they have a big run on their home-made sausages,



PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE NEW BRECHT-KOHLHEPP HOG DEHAIRER, POLISHER AND BLEACHER IN POSITION.

chine using the cylinder form of scraper, which appeals to slaughterers by reason of its economy of space and operation, and adapting this cylinder idea to the latest improvements in scraping, polishing, etc. This machine has now been put on the market and is attracting wide attention.

It is already in operation in a number of plants, as has been reported in the columns of The National Provisioner, and wherever it has been tried it has been pronounced a remarkable success. This has been in both large and in smaller plants, and the machine seems to be as well adapted to one capacity as to another. It is manufactured according to any specifications desired, from a capacity of 50 hogs daily to one of 1,000 hogs in a day.

The accompanying illustration gives an idea of the appearance of the machine in connection with the hog hoist, scalding tub and other appliances in the system which carries the carcass through the hog house to the cooler or cutting room. The illustration which will be

it a push on to a continuous conveyor, which automatically delivers the hog to the cylinder without further watching, and without the necessity of having a "throw-out man." The hog being carried through the cylinder free, saves the necessity of a man to hook on. There is no such thing as pulling out of jaws, no necessity of returning hooks to the scalding, and the beaters get at every inch of the hog's skin.

The machine is built for all capacities, to handle 50 or to handle 1,000 hogs per hour. It is not alone a machine for the larger packer, but for the smallest as well, and the manufac-

and that the fast and sanitary work of the "Boss" cutter and "Boss" mixer is admired by all that see it. The Rothhaas boys have used the right means to make themselves popular, and as they know their business, they will rapidly forge to the front.

J. B. Wallace, North Main street, Lexington, Ky., has equipped his market with a Beauty refrigerator, which he bought from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

W. T. Free, 206 Main street, Chattanooga, Tenn., is the owner of a Beauty refrigerator which he purchased from The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

DIXON'S PIPE-JOINT COMPOUND
for all screw and flange connections. Makes thoroughly tight joints, but allows the joints to be unmade at any time without damage to tools or fittings. Write for free sample.
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Whiteville, N. C.—J. D. Lewis and others have incorporated the Whiteville Ice Company with \$5,000 capital.

Winona, Minn.—The Witoka Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Robey, Ind.—The Buckeye Lake Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Johnstown, Pa.—The South Fork Ice and Cold Storage Company is to be incorporated by W. Fox, S. J. Dolan and L. Kilger.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—A company has been organized here with \$45,000 capital stock to erect an artificial ice plant of 35 tons capacity.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Elgin Dairy Company has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by A. C. Balfour, E. F. Doolittle and E. G. Potts.

Portland, Me.—The Federal Ice Machine Company has been incorporated with \$5,000,000 capital. President, A. F. Dunham; M. S. Wells, treasurer.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Greenfield Dairy Company has been incorporated by W. E. Smith, E. J. Lothwing and C. C. Carlton. The capital stock is \$30,000.

New Albany, Ind.—The Inman Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by C. W. Inman, H. C. Inman and J. H. Lemmon.

New York, N. Y.—The Market Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by C. J. Hackett, Brooklyn; E. A. Doty, H. B. Faber, New York City.

Boston, Mass.—The Elgin Creamery Com-

pany has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. President, J. L. Lockery, Boston; treasurer, C. R. Neal, Dorchester.

Jersey City, N. J.—The United Cudahy Stores Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to manufacture candy and ice cream. H. O. Coughlon, John R. Turner and S. A. Anderson are the incorporators.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa.—Michael J. and Jno. Kennedy of Scottsdale, and J. F. Malone of Mt. Pleasant, will apply for a charter for the Western Pennsylvania Pure Ice Company, with headquarters at Mt. Pleasant and branch office in Latrobe and Scottsdale.

ICE NOTES.

Bemidji, Mich.—C. E. Carson has sold his ice business to Anderson & Blockey.

Victoria, Tex.—Ed Simon will install a refrigerating plant in his meat market.

Weatherford, Tex.—E. I. Arnold will establish an ice cream factory and creamery.

Greenville, N. C.—The plant of the Greenville Ice Company is nearing completion.

Saugus, Mass.—Ice houses here belonging to Byron Hone have been destroyed by fire.

West, Tex.—The West Cold Storage Company will establish a 10 to 12-ton ice plant.

Waupaca, Wis.—An ice cream plant and buttermilk station is to be established here.

Middletown, Del.—The Middletown Farms Creamery Company will install a modern ice plant.

Burlington, N. J.—Business men are behind a plan to erect an independent ice plant in this city.

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Athens, Tenn.—H. C. Russell and associates have organized a company to erect a 15-ton ice plant.

Penn Yan, N. Y.—Frank B. Raymond is preparing to erect a cold storage plant on Jacob street.

Jalappa, Pa.—O. E. Stevens of Port Carbon has broken ground for the erection of his new ice plant.

Shamokin, Pa.—The Croninger Packing Company is erecting a new ice plant of 40-ton capacity.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—The Fields Pure Ice Company will shortly commence the erection of its new ice plant.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Two ice houses and barn belonging to the Boston Ice Company were destroyed by fire.

Jackson, Miss.—W. L. Brown Company, druggists and confectioners, has commenced the erection of its ice factory.

Elizabethton, Tenn.—A cold storage plant is to be established here by W. E. Hunter, the cost of which is to be \$10,000.

Brady, Tex.—The Brady Ice Company will erect a building (frame) to cost \$1,000 and install ice machinery costing \$4,000.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—The new machinery for the new ice plant of the Dotterwich Brewing Company has arrived and is being installed.

Weatherford, Tex.—It is reported that Barber & Sanders, of Cleburne, Tex., will establish a creamery and ice cream plant here.

Pensacola, Fla.—The Moore Ice Works is making very extensive improvements and additions to its factory on East Garden street.

York, Pa.—H. L. Neuman, ice cream manufacturer, South Newberry street, intends to install a refrigerating plant in his place of business.

Toledo, O.—Excavations have been started for a \$10,000 brick ice plant addition to be erected for the Citizens' Cold & Ice Storage Company.

Galesburg, Ill.—The Galesburg Artificial Ice Company has commenced work on the improvements and alterations to be made to its plant.

Omaha, Neb.—As a result of the reorganization of the A. Booth Company, which is to be effected by May 1, the present plant will be doubled at a cost of \$100,000.

Jackson, Miss.—The Brown Creamery Company has awarded the contract for the erection of its creamery to cost \$22,000; also for the installation of a 15-ton ice plant.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Merchants' Ice & Cold Storage Company will increase its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$100,000 and erect a five-story building instead of three stories as first intended.

Ripley, Tenn.—The Ripley Light, Water and Ice Company has purchased a plot of ground, and will commence the erection of a new brick building. The capacity of the ice plant is to be increased.

Morristown, Tenn.—The Morristown Produce and Ice Company has purchased the plant of Carter, Grubb & Company and will expend \$25,000 in improvements. A new 25-ton ice machine will be installed.

Crozet, Va.—The Crozet Fruit Growers' Cold Storage and Ice Company has begun work on the storage and ice plant. The ice



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Catalogs
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department will be in operation by June, and the cold storage will be ready for the apple crop this fall.

New York, N. Y.—Plans have been filed for a four-story model creamery for the pasteurization of milk to be built for the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company at a cost of \$200,000 from designs by Frank A. Rooke as architect, on Manhattan street, west of Broadway.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Excavations have commenced this week for the foundations of a big addition to be built on the plant of the Buffalo Cold Storage Company in Columbia street, between Perry and Scott. The addition will be three stories in height, 120 by 116 feet. It will be of the latest modern construction.

Utica, N. Y.—The stockholders of the Utica Cold Storage and Warehouse Company at its annual session elected these directors: D. N. Green, Syracuse; H. G. Munger, Herkimer, and E. J. Millsbaugh, A. S. Brinckerhoff and George W. Pixley of Utica. The directors elected Mr. Pixley as president, Mr. Millsbaugh vice-president and Mr. Brinckerhoff secretary and treasurer.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Revised plans and specifications for the erection of a large ice manufacturing plant, to be erected for the American Ice Company, at Glenwood and Montgomery avenues, have been completed by Ballinger & Perrot. The new buildings will consist of buildings for freezing, storage and distribution of ice, a power house and office.

TESTING AN ABSORPTION PLANT.

By W. S. Luckenbach.*

In making an efficiency test as to quantity and quality of ice produced, it is of the greatest importance that the economical production of steam be taken into consideration, as well as the economical use of same after being generated. In a former article we gave a simple rule for calculating the horse power. We will now take up a method for determining whether all of the water pumped into the boiler is generated into steam, or whether part of it passes off simply as boiled water, and if so, what percentage.

If only the amount of water pumped into the boiler and the amount recovered be taken into consideration, an imperfectly constructed or badly erected boiler may show greater efficiency than a perfect one, for considerable quantities of boiled water not dis-

*Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.

Henry Vogt Machine Co.

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requires your packing house to have the most

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tilled are liable to come over with the steam generated in the imperfect boiler. Steam full of water is always detrimental, especially so when used for the production of ice, because a certain quantity of water used is not distilled but simply boiled water, containing more or less impurities which, unless arrested by the filter, will damage the appearance and saleability of the ice. Take, for instance, two boilers of equal heating surface; the one that furnishes the driest steam and the largest quantity, in proportion to the amount of fuel consumed, is the better boiler, all else being equal.

To Determine Moisture in Steam.

A simple device which the writer copied and used some years ago is shown in the sketch. It is simply a barrel set upon an ordinary platform scale, as near the main steam pipe as possible. A is the main steam pipe. B is a half-inch pipe leading from the main steam pipe to the barrel. C is an angle valve with a pet cock to allow suspended water to drain into the barrel. D is a pipe or hose extending within a few inches of the

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BOSTON, 120 Milk Street, Chas. P. Duffes.
BUFFALO, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
CINCINNATI, 83 E. McMicken Ave., The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, Cleveland Storage Co.
DETROIT, Riverside Stge. & Cartage Co., Ltd.
INDIANAPOLIS, Central Transfer & St'ge Co.
JACKSONVILLE, Park Bldg., St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Co-op. Land & Mercantile Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, 151 N. Los Angeles St., United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
NEWARK, F. W. Munn Livery Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
NEW YORK, 100 William St., Roessler & Hasselcher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OMAHA, Richardson Drug Co.
PITTSBURGH, Duquesne Freight Station.
Penna. Transfer Co., Ltd.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ST. LOUIS, 1100 N. Levee, McPheeter's Whse. Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, 2nd and Market Sts., United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SEATTLE, 100 Main St., United Iron Works.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alford & Co.



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York Manufacturing Co., 20 South Main St., St. Louis, Mo.
York Manufacturing Co., 318 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
York Manufacturing Co., 13 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
York Manufacturing Co., 2010 Congress Ave., Houston, Tex.
Wegner Machine Co., Perry and Mississippi Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.
United Iron Works, 151 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.
United Iron Works, Second and Jefferson Sts., Oakland, Cal.
United Iron Works, 100 Main St., Seattle, Wash.
United Iron Works, 730 Conti St., New Orleans, La.
Braman, Dow & Co., 239-245 Causeway St., Boston, Mass.
Rants & Biggar, 730 Conti St., New Orleans, La.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hog by the cwt.

Firm Markets With Occasional Reactions—

Continued Strength of Live Hogs—Moderate Receipts—Moderate Yields—Distribution Fair—Foreign Demand Moderate.

The provision market has held a very firm tone during the week, with prices showing but slight reactions from extreme levels. The reactions seem to be more of a sympathetic nature with the sharp declines in the grain markets. The volume of business was comparatively moderate in speculative futures, but with reactions unimportant.

The situation in the market continues to be dominated by the strength of hogs and the persistent strength of feeding grain. With corn selling for over 70c. a bushel for spot and May delivery at the West, there is every inducement for high prices for live hogs, and the market has been influenced very decidedly by this strength of feeding stuffs. There is, however, some effort on the part of packing interests to distribute product fairly well before the advent of lower priced feeding stuffs.

Opinions expressed by some of the leading interests are to the effect that with the advent of summer feed and summer feed prices there will probably be a marked decline in live hogs, so that if such should be the case it would be quite an undesirable condition to have any large supply of product on hand.

At present there is no evidence of any pressure on the summer deliveries of product, and they are fully as buoyant as the near positions. The demand for fresh meats con-

tinues active and the distribution on this account is of a very excellent character. While the domestic demand for product has been fairly well satisfied, there has been a rather limited export business in hog products of all kinds.

Considerable attention has been directed to the last Government report showing the losses of hogs during the past season. The loss was less than last year, and less than the 10-year average, the figures being 5.1, against 5.2 last year and 5.9 the 10-year average. The actual losses during the year amounted to 2,761,358 hogs, against 2,940,350 a year ago. The condition was reported as 94.4, against 95.2 last year and 94 the 10-year average.

The losses of cattle during the season were 2,419,276, and these losses amounted to 1.9 per cent. from disease and 1.5 per cent. from exposure. The condition was reported as 94.9, against 94.1 last year. The losses of sheep on account of exposure or disease were given at 3,081,148. It is rather difficult to draw a conclusion from such percentage reports, but the fairly satisfactory conditions of the stock at the opening of the spring gives promise of a good supply of hogs and cattle during the season.

There is, however, no pressure of livestock on the market, and present prevailing prices are very high not only compared with last year, but with the 10-year average. The average price of hogs last week at Chicago was \$7.23, against \$5.84 last year and \$6.26 the average for the preceding eight years.

Nearly the same proportionate values obtain in other livestock. Such a high average of quotations is undoubtedly largely due to

the cost of feeding stuffs, and until there is a material change in the values of feeding stuffs the average price for stock is likely to be well maintained. The prices from day to day naturally fluctuate with the day to day supply and with the day to day demands from packers and shippers. These conditions, however, are not sufficient to cause a radical change in values, but simply count for the fluctuations of the market.

The demand for lard is comparatively quiet, due in part to the rather disappointing condition of business. The high price, however, at which lard has been selling this spring tends materially to restrict distribution, and the very high prices prevailing also have a material influence in restricting the export business. The market has possibly been influenced by the strength of cotton oil, and there has been a recent excellent demand for good grades of oil for the north of Europe which has led to some expectation that there will be an improvement in the export demand for lard.

The production of lard at the West has been only moderate, and there has been no important change in the supplies pressing on the market, such as to cause any change in the position of the future market. Speculative interests have apparently seemed more confident of their position above 10c. for lard than they were below, and on each reaction in the future market there has been a fairly active speculative demand which has taken the offerings and carried prices upwards readily. However, there has been some evidence of hesitation recently in the speculative market, and a rather irregular market due to the fact that each advance seemed to

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meet some selling orders, and at the prices which prevailed the volume of demand has been quite readily satisfied, both for lard for distribution and in a speculative way.

The bullish interests are confidently talking considerably higher prices for lard and also for meats of all kinds, but the fact that trade conditions generally are rather unsatisfactory has considerable to do in restricting the volume of demand to less than normal, and with prospects of lower hogs with the advent of summer feeding conditions the buying interest is inclined to act with some caution on the advances. There has, however, been no evidence of any immediate increase in the volume of offerings of hogs, and those which have come to the market have been readily taken care of both by the packers and shippers. The fact that the weights continue lighter than last year means a reduced yield of both meats and fats, and those who have been watching simply the number of the movement have failed to appreciate the effect of a 5 per cent. loss in weight and correspondingly a loss in product.

The local pork market has been quiet during the week, but fairly steady. Mess is quoted at \$18.50@19; clear, \$19.25@21.50, and family \$18.50@19.50. These show but a slight improvement over last week.

City steam lard is held a little firmer on the basis of \$10.55; prime Western, \$10.77, and Middle West, \$10.70.

SEE PAGE 43 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

BEEF.—The market has been firm during the week and shown some improvement with rather light offerings at the advance. Mess is quoted at \$12@13.50; packet, \$13.50@14; family, \$14.25@14.75.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 21, 1909:

BACON.—Bergen, Norway, 34,450 lbs.; Caghar, Italy, 6,266 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 5,100 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 7,510 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 15,713 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 114,813 lbs.; Gille, Sweden, 30,971 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 32,644 lbs.; Hull, England, 432,469 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,971 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 36,528 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,931 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,020,497 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 48,337 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 7,760 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 5,148 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 12,667 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 63,099 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 20,000 lbs.;

Venice, Italy, 12,580 lbs.; Wasa, Russia, 108,055 lbs.

HAMS.—Amsterdam, Holland, 2,943 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 2,900 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,213 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 1,408 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,096 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 17,829 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 13,100 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,397 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 7,519 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 15,890 lbs.; Hull, England, 81,497 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,188 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 2,900 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,005,675 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 1,499 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,421 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 969 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 913 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 18,750 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 9,368 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 7,693 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,300 lbs.

LARD.—Amsterdam, Holland, 42,800 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 75,998 lbs.; Aarhus, Norway, 5,000 lbs.; Bremerhaven, Germany, 3,300 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 203,387 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 23,047 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 20,138 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 4,760 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 168,939 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 21,339 lbs.; Caghar, Italy, 12,400 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 3,315 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 6,861 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 20,900 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 4,439 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 38,300 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 59,500 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 216,462 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 12,240 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 10,900 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 19,355 lbs.; Hull, England, 527,070 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,634 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 480,759 lbs.; Havre, France, 98,564 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 42,133 lbs.; Iquitos, Peru, 88,764 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 17,500 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 13,750 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,612 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 76,600 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 22,290 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 443,600 lbs.; Lubeck, Germany, 12,600 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 112,484 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 12,865 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 11,550 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 4,460 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 11,760 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 59,373 lbs.; Penang, S. S., 1,920 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 527,269 lbs.; Randers, Denmark, 13,334 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 12,525 lbs.; Sekondi, Africa, 6,580 lbs.; Southampton, England, 89,600 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 170,192 lbs.; San Domingo, S. D., 5,462 lbs.; Santander, Peru, 1,000 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 112,704 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 17,500 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 19,860 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 78,639 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 3,000 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 24,492 lbs.; Wiborg, 33,000 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Hamburg, Germany, 50 bbls.; Havre, France, 5 bbls.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, April 17, 1909, as shown by H. M. Schwarzschild's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cottonseed		Bacon		Beef.		Lard.	
	Cake.	Oil	Cheese.	Hams.	Tallow.	Pkgs.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Mauretania, Liverpool	.....	.....	149	1042	.....	.....	4	50
Celtic, Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	2568	.....	184	387	1085
Caronia, Liverpool	.....	492	87	10	300	130	.....	30
Minnehaha, London	.....	400	.....	888	.....	25	42	375
Oceanic, Southampton	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	300
St. Paul, Southampton	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	450	1500
Columbia, Glasgow	.....	275	.....	970	.....	207	200	77
Galileo, Hull	.....	.....	400	916	.....	100	.....	1402
Volturno, Hamburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Amerika, Hamburg	.....	105	.....	25	.....	125	1205	3310
Noordam, Rotterdam	3000	.....	.....	30	.....	156	.....	913
Volturno, Rotterdam	309	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	2700
Zeeland, Antwerp	5623	5	.....	.....	.....	188	399	6015
St. Andrew, Antwerp	10872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York, Bremen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2650
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	300	500
Main, Bremen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	75	250
La Gascogne, Havre	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	200
La Provence, Havre	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
Oscar II, Baltic	.....	.....	.....	437	.....	416	50	980
Batavia, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	30	430
Re d' Italia, Mediterranean	.....	775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koenigin Luise, Mediterranean	.....	5116	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	500
Alice, Mediterranean	.....	7714	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duca d'Abruzzi, Mediterranean	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	19804	15257	696	7239	350	1901	683	7716
Last week	10400	2920	601	7694	1060	995	939	7121
Same time in 1908	14502	6702	2625	11670	3074	1235	711	5474

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 10 bbls.; Belize, British Honduras, 37 bbls.; Corinto, Peru, 25 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 5 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 156 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 135 bbls.; Monrovia, Africa, 8 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 62 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 121 bbls.; Sundsvall, Sweden, 50 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 360 bbls.; 29 tcs.

SAUSAGES.—Colon, Panama, 44 pa.; Havre, France, 65 bxs.; Naples, Italy, 150 bxs.; Palermo, Sicily, 20 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 21, 1909, were as follows:

BEEF.—Amsterdam, Holland, 10 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 100 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 150 bbls.; Bergen, Norway, 25 bbls.; Belize, British Honduras, 27 bbls.; Corinto, Peru, 28 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 26 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 200 bbls., 20 tcs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 171 bbls., 5 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 60 tcs.; Hull, England, 50 tcs.; Hamilton, W. I., 25,285 lbs., 5 bbls., 2 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 13 bbls., 7 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 424,280 lbs., 83 tcs.; Monrovia, Africa, 10 bbls.; Mauritius, W. I., 25 tcs.; Nassau, W. I., 33 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 31 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 146 lbs.; Sekondi, Africa, 130 bbls.; Southampton, Eng-

(Continued on next page.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended April 17, 1909, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.		From Nov. 1, 1908, to April 17, 1909.
	Week April 17, 1909.	Week April 18, 1908.	
United Kingdom	344	587	18,635
Continent	200	223	8,573
So. & Cen. Am.	522	652	8,453
West Indies	1,283	721	31,614
Br. No. Am. Col.	10	2,321	9,358
Other countries	.....	.....	89
Totals	2,359	4,504	76,742

	MEATS, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1908, to April 17, 1909.
	Week April 17, 1909.	Week April 18, 1908.	
United Kingdom	6,491,625	10,527,850	217,083,142
Continent	708,321	1,258,508	19,483,707
So. & Cen. Am.	55,047	99,350	2,554,432
West Indies	83,518	105,232	4,843,371
Br. No. Am. Col.	6,650	5,775	71,960
Other countries	.....	.....	40,200
Totals	7,345,161	12,017,735	244,076,912

	LARD, POUNDS.		From Nov. 1, 1908, to April 17, 1909.
	Week April 17, 1909.	Week April 18, 1908.	
United Kingdom	2,811,595	5,273,607	145,563,554
Continent	3,631,063	3,788,459	189,715,962
So. & Cen. Am.	161,730	311,750	6,661,425
West Indies	507,933	854,295	18,733,633
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	1,850	306,950
Other countries	40,000	134,050	461,900
Totals	7,151,943	10,364,011	309,463,424

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork.		Lard.
	Bbls.	Pounds.	
New York	1,673	2,720,500	4,152,290
Boston	50	2,000,045	1,050,045
Philadelphia	.....	83,751	805,505
New Orleans	386	34,800	221,350
St. John	.....	2,381,400	457,500
Mobile	150	9,200	78,700
Galveston	100	16,465	385,743
Totals	2,359	7,345,161	7,151,943

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	From Nov. 1, 1908, to April 17, 1909.		From Nov. 1, 1907, to April 18, 1908.	Decrease.
	1909.	1908.		
Pork, pounds	15,248,400	17,284,400	1,936,000	
Meats, pounds	244,076,912	289,875,858	45,799,046	
Lard, pounds	309,463,424	362,382,983	52,919,559	

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg.		
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	3/	8/	16@24c.
Oil cake	7/6	8/	10@11c.
Bacon	15/	15/	16@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	16@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	16@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	16@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	16@48c.
Tallow	15/	15/	15@22c.
Pork, per barrel	2/3	2/3	16@24c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has changed very slightly during the week and only a few sales have been reported. The demand has been light and without much feature. This indifference of demand is looked upon as largely a result of business conditions. Soap-makers have been taking less tallow than usual and with the demand restricted both for soapmakers and for export there has been a lack of buoyancy to the market, very disappointing in view of the strength in cottonseed oil and in lard.

The absence of speculation in the market has been rather of a noticeable feature and this has been partly due to the fact that the demand has been of a disappointing character generally, so that there has been little or no encouragement to take hold of the market in a speculative way.

The output of tallow has not been heavy, however, and there has been some disposition to hold values higher, owing to the strength of other fats and the lack of pressure on the market. This week the market was encouraged by the Wednesday report from London. There were quite large offerings there, about 1,700 hogsheads, and about 70 per cent. of this amount was sold at prices 3d. to 6d. advance over last week. Such an encouraging demand gave holders here more confidence, although it did not stimulate the volume of demand.

Stocks of tallow do not appear to be heavy, but at the moment this does not seem to be any special factor in the situation, as buyers have not been studying so much the question of supplies as they have the question of the present demand and the likelihood of this demand increasing. There is also some disposition to wait for the final passage of the tariff bill, and there is some little speculation as to the effect of the proposed change in tariff on the tallow market.

There appears to be a disposition on the part of some interests to look for hardening in values unless there is an early reaction in the oil markets and in lard, and also in grease. There was fair bidding for tallow during the week and it was not offered very freely although the actual sales reported were unchanged. The basis of the weekly contracts were unchanged at 5½¢ for city, at which the last transactions were made.

Quotations for New York City tierces were 5½¢ spot; country, 5½¢@6¼¢; New York

City edible, 7¼¢. Country made tallow was firm and good kettle was held with considerable steadiness.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has ruled quiet for stearine this week with the quotation nominally unchanged at 12¾¢ for New York and 13¼¢ at Chicago. There has been rather limited interest in the market and advices from the West indicate the possibility of some concessions in values.

The pressers report that the demand is rather quiet and packers at the West seem disposed to be rather cautious. There is, however, a good business in compound lard in most centers, and as long as this business keeps up the demand for stearine will naturally be maintained. On the other hand some of the larger interests are taking a very cautious view of the situation and are disposed to work closely and to possibly make favorable terms in order to prevent any accumulation of product on hand. With the situation in the lard market and the general steadiness of all other lines of fats and greases there appears to be but little immediate prospect of any material concession in values.

SEE PAGE 43 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The foreign markets have been easier with some pressure reported and local prices show some concessions. Rotterdam reported oleo oil 80 florins. New York quotes at 14¼¢ for choice, 10½¢ for No. 2 and 9¢ for No. 3.

LARD STEARINE.—Prices have been about nominal with 11¼¢ bid; offered at 12¼¢. Quoted at 11¼¢@12¼¢.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Trade is slow at unchanged prices. Quoted at 6¾¢@7¢ per lb.

GREASE.—There has been only a quiet demand from soapmakers, but with rather moderate supply the market has ruled fairly steady at a little under last week. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 4¾¢@5¢; brown, 4¼¢@4½¢; bone, 5¼¢@5½¢; house, 5¢@5½¢; "B" and "A" white, 6¢@6¼¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—Prices continue steady with little trade. New York prices are for yellow, 5½¢@5¾¢, and white at 6¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is firmer on advices from the primary markets. Cables report a better tone and less stuff offering at the advance. Quotations in New York City for Ceylon, spot, 6¼¢@6¾¢; do., shipments, 6.85¢@7¢; Cochin, spot, 7¢@7¼¢; do., shipments, 7¢.

PALM OIL.—The market this week with somewhat less demand and a little more pressure has eased off slightly. Prices in New York are for prime red, spot, 5½¢@5¾¢; do., to arrive, 5½¢; Lagos, spot, 5½¢; do., to arrive, 5½¢. Palm kernels, spot, 6¢@6½¢; do., shipments, 6½¢.

CORN OIL.—The market has been very quiet with prices about nominal on the basis of \$4.90.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market has been steady with the West asking full prices. For 20 cold test, 86¢@87¢; 30 do., 78¢@80¢; 40 do., water white, 70¢@71¢; prime, 55¢; low grade or off yellow, 50¢.

LARD OIL.—The strength of lard has had a good effect on values which are slightly better. Prime quoted 80¢@82¢.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 30.)

land, 1,299,123 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 81 bbls., 70 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—Bergen, Norway, 99 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 150 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 1,050 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 455 tcs.; Christiansand, Norway, 25 tcs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 70 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 3 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 570 tcs.; Kolding, Denmark, 220 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 5 tcs.; Randers, Denmark, 70 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 920 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 30 tcs.; Southampton, England, 20 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 35 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Belize, British Honduras, 1,200 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 9,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,600 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 7,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 11,990 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 7,600 lbs.

TALLOW.—Demerara, British Guiana, 1,983 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 44,544 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,919 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,625 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 77,881 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 30,560 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 54,600 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Hamburg, Germany, 15 bbls.

TONGUE.—Gothenberg, Sweden, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 9 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 136 pa.; Stockholm, Sweden, 15 bbls.

CANNED MEATS.—Amsterdam, Holland, 60 cs.; Beira, Africa, 60 cs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 50 cs.; Corinto, Peru, 34 cs.; Colon, Panama, 599 cs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 50 cs.; Genoa, Italy, 50 cs.; Gifre, Sweden, 85 cs.; Hull, England, 430 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 325 bxs., 7 pa.; Iquitos, Peru, 666 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 106 cs.; Liverpool, England, 576 cs.; Manila, P. I., 280 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 183 cs.; Penang, S. S., 251 cs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 41 cs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 50 cs.; Trinidad, Island of, 30 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 46 pa.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

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New York

A BIG SPICE BUSINESS.

This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Fischer Mills, owned by B. Fischer & Co., of New York. In 1859 Benedict Fischer laid the foundation which eventually developed into the great spice house of to-day, respected among all dealers, and noted for its progressiveness and reliability.

Starting in a very modest way, continually battling against the many obstructions and difficulties contingent to the establishment of a large business, Mr. Fischer's force of character and frankness soon won for him the admiration of a host of loyal friends. He confined his business to small proportions until, as years passed, his popularity, fairness and perseverance demonstrated the necessity of more advantageous quarters and facilities for the transacting of his growing business.

Thus through different stages the old firm prospered and continued to gain the confidence of new friends. Honest methods enabled Mr. Fischer to enjoy their support and thus spread out, with the ultimate result that to-day B. Fischer & Co. is the foremost house in their line.

Their course in devoting all their energy to the proper buying and marketing of four exclusive lines of merchandise is also responsible for the growth of the concern. Each department is managed and operated as a distinct business, insuring all the advantages to be gained by a house buying and selling one article exclusively. With a selling force of eighty salesmen, one can readily see the tremendous output that enables them to import direct their entire stock, thus being placed in a position to compete for legitimate business from coast to coast.

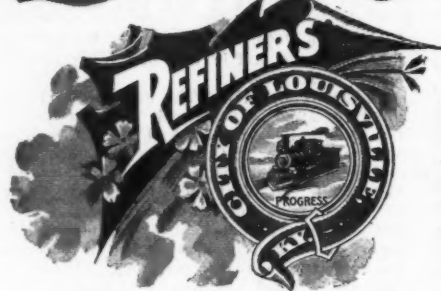
The spice manufacturing department of B. Fischer & Co. in the new building at Franklin & Greenwich streets, New York City, is fitted with the most modern labor-saving devices, and the best mills adapted for the proper grinding of all kinds of spices. The total daily capacity of ground goods is about fifteen tons, and in cases of emergency the quantity can be increased. Each mill is electrically driven by an individual motor, thus cutting down waste power expense, an item which insures ability to compete legitimately with all.

Few dealers or consumers are familiar with the process of manufacturing pure ground spices, but to go into details, describing separately the grinding of each variety, would entail the writing of a volume. Fischer's plant is always open to customers and members of the trade, and a visit would surely prove interesting.

THE PLACE TO GET A JOB.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner, page 52.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.



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PROGRESS BUTTER OIL
PROGRESS COOKING OIL
IDEAL CHOICE WHITE COOKING OIL
ROYAL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW
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PLANS FOR CRUSHERS' CONVENTION AT MEMPHIS

Arrangements for the annual convention of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at Memphis, Tenn., on May, 18, 19 and 20, have progressed to the point where the trade may get a good idea of what is in store for those who attend the gathering. It promises to be one of the most instructive and enjoyable meetings the association has ever held. Memphians are famous for their hospitality and the entertainment will be fully up to the Memphis standard, while the programme will offer many educational features.

The programme is in the hands of ex-President Jo W. Allison of Texas, who, as chairman of the Programme Committee, is arranging for a number of prominent speakers in and out of the trade, as well as discussions on points of vital interest to the industry. The discussion of the Rules Committee's report and adoption of trading rules for the year will afford the usual opportunity for interesting and instructive debate on trading methods and possible reforms. It is understood that one or two points will come up which may create some excitement before they are acted on.

The railroads in the Southeast and Southwest have granted rates of two cents a mile for this convention from all points in their territory. Special parties will be made up from various sections, combining at junction points, and special trains will probably be run from Atlanta, and from Valley and Texas points. Daniel Bond, Secretary of the Memphis Committee on Arrangements, has issued the following announcement concerning railroad arrangements, etc.:

"We hope to make the coming convention the largest in point of attendance ever held by the association and we need your presence to do so. May we expect you? For your information, I beg to advise as follows:

"From all points in the Southwestern Excursion Bureau's territory there will be a rate of two cents per mile in each direction, plus round trip arbitrary of fifty cents. This includes all points on the following railroads: A. L. & G. Ry.; M. K. & T. Ry.; Texas & Pacific Ry.; Missouri Pacific—Iron Mountain System; St. L. & S. F. R. R.; C. R. I. & P. Ry.; C. R. I. & G. Ry.; V. S. & P. Ry.

"From all points in the Southeastern Excursion Bureau's territory a rate of two cents per mile in each direction, plus twenty-five cents. All tickets will be on sale May 16, 17 and 18, 1909, good for return leaving Memphis up to and including May 22, 1909.

"The following rates have been quoted by various hotels: Hotels Gayoso and Peabody, European plan only, rates \$1.50 per day without bath; \$2.50 per day with bath, per person. Gaston's Hotel, European plan, rates \$1 to \$1.50 per day per person; American plan, rates \$2.50 to \$3 per day per person. Hotel Cordova, American plan, rates \$2 to \$3.50 per day per person. Arlington Hotel, American plan, rates \$2 to \$3 per day per person.

"If you have not applied for reservation, I suggest that you notify me at once, stating fully when you expect to arrive, how long you will remain, and price you wish to pay.

"The display of oil mill machinery and supplies will be a prominent feature at the convention, so if you have any friends who wish to make exhibits, we will be very glad to furnish them space free of charge, in one of the buildings at the Tri-State Fair Grounds.

"The headquarters for the convention will be Hotel Gayoso; the meetings will be held at Tri-State Fair Grounds."

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Market Firmer—Speculation More Active— Increase in Export Demand—Spot Oil Firm.

There has been a marked change for the better in the cottonseed oil market the past week with a distinct upward tendency of values. The exciting influence toward better values was the sudden development of a good demand for good butter grades for the north of Europe. Orders developed at the close of last week and were in considerable evidence the early part of this week. The sales were variously reported at from 18,000 to 30,000 barrels, the two leading concerns handling the greater part of the business. The principal buying appeared to be by Rotterdam, although some other points were in evidence.

The speculative market immediately took note of the improvement in spot export demand and there was active speculative buying both to cover shorts and for long account. The export demand was mostly for nearby loading, although some of the shipments will run forward to July. The fact that the demand was largely for the better grades was encouraging as there has been recently very little business done in these particular grades for the northern European points. Recent shipments of oil have been disappointing and the bearishly inclined traders were drawing the conclusion that the export demand would be deferred until later in the summer when the prospects for

the new cotton crop and possibly a reaction in the lard market would have considerable weight on cottonseed oil values.

The demand for Europe has been deferred so long that many well-informed exporters are inclined to think that there will be a fairly good trade right through the balance of the spring and summer months. Although the actual exports of oil for the season are ahead of last year, there has been a considerable falling off in the recent outward movement.

While the volume of future transactions has been materially increased there has been a very great deal of changing from near positions to the distant deliveries. There has been quite a large speculative long interest in the May and July, but the May oil appears to have been evened up and there is disposition to believe that the deliveries on May contracts will not be large, or if by any change in market conditions they should be at all liberal they will be well taken care of. The large speculative holdings for July which have been placed at quite high figures are claimed to be for the account of interests which are closely identified with large distributing operations and to a certain extent represent oil against expected business. The nearby positions have been very steady and there were transactions of spot oil at a premium on April. This condition, it is claimed, is due to the fact that some oil sold for April delivery was not tendered on contract and the buyers were compelled to buy spot in place of the expected April deliveries in order to meet the demands of their trade.

There has been a considerable improvement in the crude oil situation at the South. The supplies of crude oil offering are small, and the fact that the crush is practically over has given producers a great deal of confidence and the demand has found the South tenacious and unwilling to sell except at rather full values. There have been some reports to the effect that where the oil was sold futures here were bought in the place of it as the futures could be bought on margin while the sale of the crude brought cash.

The interest in the compound market has been fairly good. The demand has not, however, been as excellent as some interests have been willing to have believed, but there has been an encouraging business and the strength of the lard market has been a very encouraging feature in the demand for compound. The fact that the lard market is being held at such a high basis and that live hogs and feeding stuffs are also on such a high level gives strong evidence of continuation of maintained prices for oil and of a maintained demand for compound lard. Until there is a distinct weakening in the market for hogs and hog products, there is very little disposition to look for any material setback in the price of oil.

Another factor of considerable importance during the week has been the pronounced strength of cotton, which has advanced now about 1½c. a pound from the low level of only a few weeks ago, and while a good deal of this advance has been of a speculative character, the reports regarding unfavorable seeding conditions in Texas have been of a great deal of influence in the market and

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Cotton
Oil Co.



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Chicago, 1893.
San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885

COTTON SEED OIL

SNOWFLAKE—Choice Summer White Deodorized Oil

WHITE DAISY—Prime Summer White Deodorized Oil

DELMONICO—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

REFINERY AND GENERAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY. CABLE ADDRESS "Refinery" Louisville, U.S.A.

naturally have been reflected to some extent in the market for cottonseed oil.

The question of the supply of oil this season is a very important one. Estimates of the crush are not definitely obtainable, although some commercial estimates have been made. The claim is made by some of the merchants in close touch with the market that the product this year will be fully 3½ million barrels of crude oil, and that the resulting amount of refined will be correspondingly large. The fact that the output is so large and that the supply of oil pressing on the market is so comparatively light in view of this immense output leads a good many to believe that there has been an unusually large distribution of oil this year and correspondingly the ability to control the selling price during the balance of the season will be the more easy, unless there is a radical change of values in competing oils and fats.

New York Transactions.

(Basis of 100 lbs.)

Saturday (17th).—Closing prices: Spot, \$5.58@5.65; April, \$5.54@5.59; May, \$5.57@5.58; July, \$5.78@5.80; September, \$5.94@5.95; October, \$5.88@5.90; November, \$5.57@5.60; good off, April, \$5.40@5.54; off, April, \$5.35@5.54; winter yellow, \$5.60@6.13; summer white, \$5.60@5.90. Sales: May, 800, \$5.60@5.58; July, 200, \$5.81; September, 600, \$5.96@5.94; October, 200, \$5.89. Total sales, 1,800. Market closed steady, 2c. advance to 2c. decline. Prime crude, \$4.47@4.54.

Monday (19th).—Closing prices: Spot, \$5.66@5.68; April, \$5.63@5.67; May, \$5.64@5.65; July, \$5.86@5.88; September, \$6.03@6.04; October, \$5.97@5.99; November, \$5.62@5.68; good off, April, \$5.50@5.60; off, \$5.40@5.60; winter yellow, \$5.95@6.25; summer white, \$5.69@6.10. Sales: Spot, 100, \$5.68; May, 2,300, \$5.65@5.62; July, 1,400, \$5.88@5.85; September, 2,800, \$6.06@6.03; October, 1,500, \$6@5.97; November, 600, \$5.64. Total sales, 8,700. Market closed steady, 6c. to 9c. advance. Prime crude, \$4.54@4.60.

Tuesday (20th).—Closing prices: Spot, \$5.67@5.70; April, \$5.63@5.68; May, \$5.66@5.68; July, \$5.90@5.92; September, \$6.09@6.11; October, \$6.01@6.02; November, \$5.72@5.76; good off, April, \$5.50@5.65; off, April, \$5.61@5.70; winter yellow, \$5.10@6.10; summer white, \$5.90@6. Sales: May, 1,200, \$5.66@5.63; July, 2,500, \$5.91@5.87; September, 2,100, \$6.10@6.05; October, 1,500, \$6.01@6.03; November, 100, \$5.70. Total sales, 7,400. Market closed steady, unchanged to 10c. advance. Prime crude, \$4.54@4.60.

Wednesday (21st).—Closing prices: Spot, \$5.68@5.75; April, \$5.68@5.75; May, \$5.68@5.69; July, \$5.90@5.92; September, \$6.09@6.11; October, \$6.04@6.05; November, \$5.76@5.77; good off, April, \$5.58@5.68; off, April, \$5.65@5.75; winter yellow, \$5.95@6.20; sum-

mer white, \$5.96@6.10. Sales: May, 1,400, \$5.69@5.67; July, 100, \$5.91; September, 2,800, \$6.11@6.10; October, 300, \$6.04@6.03; November, 700, \$5.75. Total sales, 5,300. Market closed steady, unchanged to 5c. advance. Prime crude, \$4.54@4.60.

Thursday (22d).—Closing prices: Spot, \$5.65@5.80; April, \$5.65@5.75; May, \$5.69@5.70; July, \$5.88@5.89; September, \$6.06@6.07; October, \$6@6.02; November, \$5.73@5.75; good off, April, \$5.60@5.70; off, April, \$5.55@5.65; winter white, \$5.75@6.10; summer white, \$5.70@6.10. Sales: May, 2,500, \$5.75@5.70; July, 1,600, \$5.94@5.91; September, 1,200, \$6.11@6.10; October, 300, \$6.05@6.01; November, 100, \$5.77. Total sales, 5,700. Market closed steady, 1c. advance to 3c. decline. Prime crude, \$4.60@4.67.

SEE PAGE 48 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Columbia, S. C., April 22.—Crude oil, 34½c. bid, any shipment. Mills are selling slowly.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Atlanta, Ga., April 22.—Crude oil, 34½c. Meal, \$26.50@27, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$5.50@5.75, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Memphis, Tenn., April 22.—Cottonseed oil market firm; prime crude, 34¾c. Prime 8 per cent. meal practically exhausted; \$27 offered. Hulls also practically exhausted, \$5.75 @6, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
New Orleans, La., April 22.—Numerous lots of crude Texas oil sold this week at 34½c.; Valley, 35c.; offerings light; stocks greatly

reduced. Meal selling here at \$30 per short ton; supply inadequate. Hulls higher, \$8, loose, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Dallas, Tex., April 22.—Oil market strong; \$4.60 bid for prime crude and \$4.67 asked. Choice loose cake, \$29, f. o. b. Galveston.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Rotterdam, April 23.—Considerably better tone to the market, with good demand for butter oil at 35½ florins for best brands. Quote white oil at 34¼ florins; off oil, 32½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Antwerp, April 23.—Market steady, with buyers showing but little interest in cottonseed oil. Quote off oil at 67 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Marseilles, April 23.—Cotton oil market steady, with very little inquiry. Quote prime summer yellow, spot, 67 francs; winter oil, 72 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Hamburg, April 23.—Better demand noticeable for all grades. Quote off oil 55 marks; white oil and butter oil, 59 marks.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Liverpool, April 23.—Cotton oil steady, with a somewhat stronger undertone during the last week. Sales of off summer yellow, 27s.; prime summer yellow, 28s.; white and butter oil, 30s.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
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**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

FUTURE DELIVERY

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported up to April 21, 1909, and for the period since Sept. 1, 1908, and for the same period of 1907-8 were as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1, 1908.	Same Period 1907-8.
	Enls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50	23
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	75	130
Acajutla, Salvador	—	62	17
Alexandria, Egypt	460	2,545	8,580
Algiers, Algeria	—	5,526	6,905
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	232	55
Amagola, Honduras	—	32	—
Amsterdam, Holland	—	50	—
Ancona, Italy	485	3,585	—
Antigua, West Indies	—	51	36
Antofagasta, Chile	—	—	143
Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,425	5,308
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	10	7
Auckland, New Zealand	—	138	306
Asua, W. I.	—	102	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	93
Barbados, West Indies	—	745	1,060
Barl, Italy	25	175	—
Beirut, Syria	—	351	163
Belfast, Ireland	30	75	125
Belize, Br. Honduras	—	124	—
Bergen, Norway	50	575	715
Bisceglie, Italy	25	75	—
Bissao, Portuguese Guinea	—	5	5
Bone, Algeria	—	—	1,050
Bordeaux, France	—	2,411	5,736
Braila, Roumania	100	606	75
Bremen, Germany	—	405	924
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	50
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	60	—
Brisbane, Australia	—	10	—
Bristol, England	—	75	135
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	628	7,563	4,909
Bukharest, Roumania	—	125	80
Calabar, Cuba	—	6	11
Calro, Egypt	—	437	—
Callao, Peru	—	13	68
Calcutta, India	—	230	4
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	1,072	1,538
Cardenas, Cuba	—	6	11
Cardiff, Wales	—	35	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	26	—
Cayenne, French Guinea	—	254	315
Celba, Honduras	—	—	113
Christiania, Norway	6	1,187	2,135
Christiansand, Norway	—	105	175
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	395	91
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	6	100	159
Colon, Panama	31	895	785
Conakry, Africa	—	—	5
Constantinople, Turkey	825	20,065	6,131
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,684	951
Corinto, Nicaragua	29	60	81
Cork, Ireland	—	—	130
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	118
Curaçao, Leeward Islands	—	14	24
Dakar, W. Africa	—	—	20
Dantzig, Germany	—	300	1,275
Dedegatch, Turkey	—	1,623	75
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	163	66
Demerara, British Guinea	90	1,733	1,065
Drontheim, Norway	—	275	125
Dublin, Ireland	—	2,659	600
Dundee, Scotland	—	25	100
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	14	—
Dunkirk, France	—	190	1,670
East London, Cape Colony	—	184	—
Flume, Austria	—	225	50
Fort de France, West Indies	—	—	321
Fredericksbad, Norway	—	—	55
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	23
Galatz, Roumania	400	6,851	2,961
Genoa, Italy	2,937	40,344	10,460
Georgetown, British Guinea	—	10	252
Gibara, Cuba	—	7	—
Gibraltar, Spain	50	310	250
Glasgow, Scotland	—	3,010	12,273
Gothenburg, Sweden	150	600	299
Grenada, West Indies	—	11	51
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	1,909	3,358
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	127	20

Halifax, Nova Scotia	—	24	—
Hamburg, Germany	100	10,637	8,839
Hango, Russia	—	20	—
Havana, Cuba	—	1,310	789
Helsingfors, Finland	900	10,732	24,677
Hull, England	—	29	29
Inagua, West Indies	—	195	125
Jamaica, W. I.	—	7	18
Kalmar, Sweden	—	—	10
Kavala, Turkey	—	200	—
Kingston, West Indies	140	2,342	6,044
Kobe, Japan	—	25	—
Konigsberg, Germany	—	50	109
Kustendji, Roumania	400	6,299	935
Lagos, Portugal	—	—	10
La Guaira, Venezuela	7	218	315
La Libertad, Salvador	—	5	—
Leghorn, Italy	—	14,745	1,623
Leith, Scotland	—	—	123
Liverpool, England	—	5,406	6,408
London, England	—	6,968	9,443
Macoris, San Domingo	—	405	639
Madras, India	—	—	5
Malmö, Sweden	—	150	260
Malta, Island of	—	1,779	2,221
Manchester, England	—	1,420	1,428
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	61	20
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	182	22
Maranhão, Brazil	—	—	6
Marseilles, France	—	35,911	122,155
Martinique, West Indies	—	2,228	1,459
Massawa, Eritrea	—	28	151
Matanzas, West Indies	5	46	5
Mauritius, Island of	—	24	—
Melbourne, Australia	—	235	518
Messina, Sicily	—	30	47
Monrovia, Liberia	—	14	—
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	—	6
Montevideo, Uruguay	509	4,375	2,659
Nantes, France	—	100	—
Naples, Italy	775	6,238	590
Newcastle, England	—	25	250
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	72	25
Oran, Algeria	—	1,001	2,042
Palermo, Sicily	25	830	—
Panama, Panama	—	49	105
Panderna, Asia	—	118	—
Para, Brazil	—	58	77
Paramaribo, Dutch Guinea	—	—	25
Paranaguá, Brazil	—	28	—
Patras, Greece	—	200	—
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	953	—
Philippville, Algeria	—	150	265
Piræus, Greece	—	100	20
Ponte a Pitre, W. I.	—	249	—
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	53	56
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	138	67
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	72	—
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	124	—
Port de Paix, Haiti	—	—	6
Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony	—	—	55
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	258	193
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	66	601
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	20	—
Port Said, Egypt	76	536	132
Prevesa, Turkey	—	25	—
Progreso, Mexico	—	128	273
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	645	2,106

Ravenna, Italy	100	4,440	1,500
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	—	76
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	57	3,459	5,812
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	122	382
Rotterdam, Holland	105	28,520	30,307
St. Croix, W. I.	—	—	5
St. John's, N. F.	—	48	125
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	237	151
St. Lucia, W. I.	—	77	194
St. Martin's, West Indies	—	105	191
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	32	7
Salonica, Turkey	250	5,122	698
Samaña, San Domingo	—	156	10
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	105	485
San Domingo City, San Dom.	35	581	1,679
San Jose, C. R.	—	17	3
Santiago, Cuba	64	471	181
Santos, Brazil	—	109	1,451
Savanilla, Colombia	—	4	4
Sekondi, W. Africa	—	—	20
Sfax, Tunisia	—	47	—
Smyrna, Turkey	—	948	70
Soua, Tunisia	—	450	—
Southampton, England	—	649	1,000
Stavanger, Norway	—	440	170
Stettin, Germany	—	2,500	2,574
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50	274
Surinam, Dutch Guinea	—	8	—
Sydney, Australia	—	18	129
Syracuse, Sicily	50	50	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	50	—
Tonaberg, Norway	—	—	223
Trieste, Austria	—	10,811	6,646
Trinidad, Island of	25	272	453
Tunis, Algeria	—	2,105	—
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	430	453
Vaiparaiso, Chile	—	2,227	668
Venice, Italy	5,850	56,654	10,107
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	626	315
Victoria, Brazil	—	—	10
Wellington, New Zealand	—	109	53
Yokohama, Japan	—	18	108

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	525	9,031	6,940
Belfast, Ireland	110	905	3,375
Bordeaux, France	70	245	—
Bremen, Germany	110	6,290	1,875
Christiania, Norway	1,717	5,317	—
Colon, Panama	—	219	5
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	4,010	9,350
Dublin, Ireland	—	85	280
Genoa, Italy	—	800	3,735
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,879	1,850
Gothenburg, Sweden	417	417	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	38,271	29,055
Havana, Cuba	163	2,145	2,829
Havre, France	890	4,827	2,909
Liverpool, England	800	13,827	18,283
London, England	—	13,776	10,530
Manchester, England	—	4,680	1,530
Marseilles, France	—	24,168	12,315
Naples, Italy	100	500	—
Newcastle, England	—	—	200
Odessa, Russia	—	50	—
Rotterdam, Holland	200	75,769	63,500
Santiago, Cuba	—	50	—

SCIENTIFIC

OIL MILL

MACHINERY

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THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

Stavanger, Norway	116	296	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	663
Trieste, Austria	—	6,570	450
Venice, Italy	—	—	100
Vera Cruz, Mexico	100	680	1,293
Total	5,378	213,871	170,867

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	1,015	750
Bremen, Germany	—	494	—
Christiania, Norway	—	80	—
Genoa, Italy	—	1,254	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	20	600
Hamburg, Germany	250	3,784	1,000
Liverpool, England	—	76	—
London, England	—	—	1,020
Marseilles, France	—	—	1,100
Rotterdam, Holland	—	21,290	15,786
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	80
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	5,993	6,027
Total	250	32,991	26,943

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	200	300
Bremen, Germany	—	—	300
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	100
Dublin, Ireland	300	300	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	275
Hamburg, Germany	350	985	575
Havre, France	—	355	1,730
Liverpool, England	—	—	100
Rotterdam, Holland	—	400	8,650
Total	650	2,240	7,110

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	—	52	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	208	300
Hamburg, Germany	—	104	730
Liverpool, England	—	—	51
Rotterdam, Holland	—	604	—
Total	—	968	1,081

From Savannah.

Aalesund, Norway	—	—	27
Algiers, Algeria	—	314	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	102	—
Bergen, Norway	—	—	368
Bremen, Germany	—	620	108
Christiania, Norway	—	—	2,521
Christiansand, Norway	—	—	104
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	266
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	106
Genoa, Italy	—	6,527	735
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	205	1,271
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,980	3,742
Havre, France	—	6,844	7,500
Kalmar, Sweden	—	—	59
Leghorn, Italy	—	1,480	—
Liverpool, England	—	—	525
London, England	—	82	—
Malmö, Sweden	—	—	323
Malta, Island of	—	229	—
Manchester, England	—	24	—
Marseilles, France	—	1,940	—
Naples, Italy	—	1,458	—
Oran, Algeria	—	126	—
Rotterdam, Holland	22,661	35,662	—
Stavanger, Norway	—	267	253
Stettin, Germany	—	401	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	107
Tonsberg, Norway	—	—	163
Trieste, Austria	—	281	450
Venice, Italy	—	1,328	374
Total	—	47,917	54,364

From Newport News.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,750	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	250	—
Liverpool, England	—	6,300	100
London, England	—	1,000	25
Rotterdam, Holland	—	1,650	137
Total	—	10,950	262

From Norfolk, Va.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,275	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	575	—
Liverpool, England	—	575	—
London, England	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,825	—
Total	—	5,950	—

From All Other Ports.

Canada	—	17,650	13,635
Liverpool, England	—	20	—
Mexico (including overland) ..	1,076	89,534	49,456
Rotterdam, Holland	—	2,825	—
Total	1,076	110,138	63,091

Recapitulation.

From New York	15,809	360,107	350,044
From New Orleans	5,378	213,871	170,867
From Galveston	250	32,991	26,943
From Baltimore	650	2,240	7,110
From Philadelphia	—	968	1,081
From Savannah	—	47,917	54,364
From Newport News	—	10,950	262
From Norfolk	—	5,950	—
From all other ports	1,076	110,138	63,091
Total	23,132	785,182	673,762

COTTON OIL AND MEAL RULES

Revision of Inter-State Association Trading Rules

The report of the Rules Committee of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association on the proposed revision of the cottonseed products trading rules is now printed and in the hands of members of the association. The by-laws of the association now provide that this report must be printed and submitted a month before the convention at which the rules are acted on. This report will be considered and disposed of at the Memphis convention on May 18, 19 and 20.

The chief features of the proposed revision are two: First, official recognition of and provision for the trading in cottonseed oil on the pound basis instead of by the gallon; second, appointment of official inspectors and weighers at New Orleans, Savannah and other ports to weigh export cake and meal and to inspect and sample cake and meal delivered for export.

The pound basis of trading in oil was adopted this year as a result of the efforts of President Parrish of the Inter-State Association, who has endeavored to have traders everywhere follow the lead of the New York Produce Exchange, which began this system with the February option. There is now not a bit of oil sold at New York except on the pound basis, and the country is rapidly adopting this system.

The effort to establish official inspectors for export cake and meal has resulted from difficulties in which producers, shippers and foreign customers have become involved, and it is hoped by the association officers that the adoption of this system will result in better feeling and a better reputation for American cake and meal abroad than has hitherto obtained.

What the Proposed Changes Are.

The Rules Committee met at Hot Springs, Ark., early this month and heard all those who desired to present amendments. The report now submitted by Chairman A. D. Allen of the Rules Committee is here reviewed for the benefit of those who have not received a copy of it:

Rule 3, section 1, provides that cottonseed oil sales shall hereafter be made "by the pound or decimal fractions thereof; if being understood that $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds constitute a gallon." Section 2 provides that "a tank car of cottonseed oil for contract purposes shall be 50,000 pounds, unless otherwise specified. A barrel of oil, if sold loose, is 375 pounds. A gallon of oil is $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds avoirdupois."

Rule 4, section 2, defining prime crude oil, the last sentence of the old rule reading, "Otherwise it can be rejected outright," is stricken out.

Rule 7, on contracts, changes the wording to make the settlement in pounds instead of gallons, conforming to the change above noted.

Rule 8, soap stock, is changed to make the minimum of fatty acid 35 per cent. instead of 40 per cent. The clause in the old rule reading, "A contract tank car of soap stock shall be 50,000 pounds, unless otherwise specified," is omitted.

Rule 10, grading cottonseed cake, section 5 is amended to correct the wording in providing for claim of deficiency of "protein and fat combined."

Rule 13, section 6, on meal and cake exports, defining the duties of the official port inspector in opening cars to weigh contents. After reweighing "bags equal to 5 per cent. of the entire number in the car," it is provided addi-

tionally that "the weight of each bag in the car shall be averaged by the weight of this 5 per cent." The last clause is amended to read as follows: "In case a loss is shown the expense of weighing shall be paid by seller; but in case the weights are found to be correct or underweighed the cost shall be paid by buyer."

Rule 20, section 4, regarding delivery, is amended to provide that after delivery to carrier as agreed payment shall become due and all risks belong to the buyer "after carrier has signed bill of lading." These last words are new.

Rule 22, forwarding of buyer's tanks, transposes the terms "immediate" and "quick," so that hereafter "quick" means two days and "immediate" means five days, instead of the reverse.

Rule 27, contracts, section 5 is stricken out. It referred to voiding on contracts when a crude mill burns.

Rule 29, section 1, claim for loss in weights, provides additionally that "if there is no official inspector or public weigher at destination, sworn certificate is to be furnished by a disinterested party at point of destination."

Rule 32, soap stock, providing for drawing samples, as tank is being loaded, in the presence of a representative of both buyer and seller, is amended to add "or by an official sampler." Conforming to this the provision for drawing samples at destination is stricken out.

Rules 33 and 34, regarding sampling of cake and meal, are amended to provide a new method in both cases, as follows:

"Rule 33—Cake. Six cakes shall be taken at random from each car. These cakes shall be broken in half as near as possible and samples made from one set of these halves in the following manner:

"One-half of such entire sample shall be broken up fine enough to be placed in two one-quart glass jars, which shall be sealed and not opened except for analysis, the other half of such sample shall be equally divided and half of it delivered to buyer, the other half retained by sampler for use of Arbitration Committee. This last half must be securely wrapped in heavy glazed paper and sealed and labeled so as to thoroughly identify it and the shipment it represents, and kept in a dry place. When more than one car load from one mill is sampled at one time one set of two jars may be used for samples for analysis of each one hundred tons or fraction thereof.

"Rule 34—Meal. Two ounces or more from a sack shall constitute a sample of meal, and must be drawn so as to fairly represent the entire contents of the bag. Twenty samples from each car load, or fifty sacks from each 100 tons, if not shipped in car lots, shall be sufficient to represent a shipment. These samples should be thoroughly mixed and placed in three glass pint jars, hermetically sealed and not opened except for analysis. They should be labeled so as to identify them and the shipment they represent."

Rule 35, regarding fees of arbitrators, provides that arbitrators serving shall receive the fees provided for, and also "necessary expenses incurred." Heretofore expenses were not included. The wording of section 5 is also corrected to make it more clear.

Official Inspectors for Cake and Meal.

Rule 36 is a new rule providing for official inspectors for export cake and meal. This new plan is provided for in full as follows:

"Rule 36, Sec. 1. The Executive Committee may annually appoint Official Inspectors and Weighers to be stationed at New Orleans, Savannah and such other ports as they may deem necessary, whose duty it shall be to weigh all cottonseed cake and meal received for export, and upon demand of any member of this association, to inspect and sample any cake and meal delivered for export, and for this purpose shall be considered the representative

of both seller and buyer, under the following rules and conditions:

"Sec. 2. As soon as possible after entering upon the duties of his office, the Official Inspector shall personally present to each and every buyer for export, at the port where he is located, a printed application for registration, prepared for him by the Secretary, to be signed by the buyers and returned, engaging the services of such Inspector to weigh and inspect all shipments for export received by them at such port.

"A list of the buyers so registered shall at once be made by the Secretary and printed by him in a convenient form for posting, and distributed to all members of the association with a letter calling attention to this rule.

"Transactions made with other than registered buyers, as shown by the list above referred to, or by sellers and buyers not members of this association, shall be made entirely at the risk of the seller or buyer, and no claim of any nature whatever arising therefrom shall in any way be considered by this association or its committees.

"The services of the Official Inspector shall be available only when a buyer is so listed.

"The cost of the inspection service shall be three (3c.) per ton, to be paid by the buyer on all cottonseed cake and meal received by him for export, but shall not apply on shipments of meal in the hands of the original owners upon which an inspection is not had.

"The Arbitration Committee of this association shall not consider for adjustment differences arising on shipments for export points unless claims for allowances are accompanied by a certified statement from the association's Official Inspector.

"Sec. 3.—Upon demand, the Inspector shall at once make the inspection, take samples as required under the rules provided, making duplicate reports to both parties at interest, and retaining the samples taken subject to the call of the Secretary of the association or of any Arbitration Committee that may be appointed.

"Sec. 4.—It shall be the duty of the Inspector to present monthly bills to the buyers for inspections made. He shall keep careful records of the dates on which said bills are presented and they shall be payable to him within

ten days thereafter by checks payable to the order of the Secretary of the association.

"In case any buyer fails to pay the amount due by him for inspection service within ten days after the presentation of his bill therefor, the Inspector shall refuse him further service and shall report his failure to pay to the Secretary of the association, and in case of failure to pay within thirty days after receipt of bill the delinquent shall be reported by the Secretary to the Executive Committee and unless in their opinion there exists good reason for such non-payment, it shall become their duty to expel said delinquent from the association.

"Sec. 5.—The Inspector shall make monthly reports to the Secretary of the association of the inspections made and samples taken, all of which shall be certified to by the persons interested, together with a full itemized statement showing the point of origin, date of shipment, when and where unloaded and weighed and condition of all cake and meal weighed or inspected by him.

"The Inspector shall not inspect or weigh any cake or meal unless point of origin and name of shipper is furnished him with the application for such service.

"Sec. 6.—The compensation of the Inspectors and Weighers shall be fixed by the Executive Committee, and in all respects they are to be regarded as employees of the association and shall be under its control.

"Sec. 7.—The money received by the Secretary on account of inspection and weighing shall be held by him as a separate fund to provide for the compensation of the Official Inspector and Weigher and the expenses incident to his office, and such other purposes as the Executive Committee may determine.

"Sec. 8.—The office of the Official Inspector shall be kept open for the convenience of the members of the association on all week days from nine A. M., to noon and from one P. M. to six P. M., and in order that his records may be full and his duties correctly performed, shippers of all products for export are requested to mail to him on the day of the shipment copy of every bill of lading covering such shipment, and it shall be the duty of the Inspector, when this is done, to mail to the shipper copy of each weight sheet, showing weights of the several shipments weighed."

A topic of special interest to crushers was that discussed by Prof. R. J. H. De Loach of the State College, concerning the oil and nitrogen content of cotton seed as affected by soil, climate and variety. Dr. De Loach offered valuable suggestions concerning methods for increasing both oil and nitrogen values in the seed. Later on Prof. De Loach also discussed his experiments and those of others on the fertilizing value of cottonseed meal.

On the feeding proposition, in addition to President Soule's talks, Prof. M. P. Jarnagin discussed the feeding of cottonseed meal and other concentrates to dairy cattle, and the question of organizing breeders' associations in the South for the introduction of improved livestock. President Soule discussed separately the matter of rations containing cotton meal and hulls for various classes of farm stock, and also showed the effect of the proper use of cotton meal and hulls upon the improvement of the character of livestock in the South and the resultant benefits to be obtained.

There was a generous entertainment programme and a banquet tendered at the Georgian Hotel to the visitors on Monday evening by the Athens Chamber of Commerce. The visitors also had opportunity to visit the farms, barns and demonstration field of the State University and to see evidences of the results talked about in feeding cotton meal and hulls and using cottonseed meal fertilizers.

So great was the success of this meeting that there has already been extended to the conference participants an invitation for them to hold another meeting next year. Another suggestion made and received with favor was to have district meetings throughout the State, in order to bring the interests represented at this meeting closer together.

The University, through its professors, asked the aid of the conference to secure a larger appropriation from the State whereby much valuable research work can be conducted. This was agreed to in resolutions adopted by a rising vote, which also included votes of thanks to the officers and faculty of the State University and College of Agriculture.

GEORGIA CRUSHERS HOLD A CONFERENCE

A special convention, or conference, of the members of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, together with planters and stockraisers of that section, was held on Monday and Tuesday of this week at the Georgia State College of Agriculture at Athens, Ga. The special object of the conference was to stimulate interest in and spread information concerning the value of cottonseed products in feeding meat and work animals, in fertilizing and in general value to the farmer and raiser of livestock.

The session was a great success. It was largely attended by both cottonseed products manufacturers and by the farmers. Its character and results should be of the greatest value to both classes. It partook of the nature of a roundtable conference, where all could participate and information of any desired character could be sought and furnished.

Dr. Andrew M. Soule, president of the State Agricultural College, was the inspirer of the gathering and its chief spirit, and under his guidance the sessions were a great success. Dr. Soule has interested himself deeply in these questions, and has already done a great work for the advancement of the interests, both of the cottonseed products man and the farmer in the South. In a letter to the editor of The National Provisioner concerning this conference President Soule says:

"We are pleased to see the growing interest in cotton seed and its by-products, not only to the manufacturer, but to the farmer as well. It will afford us the greatest pleasure to push forward this work, as we realize that when the full potential value of cotton seed is obtained, it will bring two and a half to three times as much as at present to the manufacturers and the farmers. When this end is attained animal industries so necessary for the reclaiming of our soils will be developed on a scale commensurate with the needs of the South."

The sessions began Monday morning with addresses by President Michael of the Athens Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Dorsey, President McKenzie of the Georgia Crushers' Association, Chancellor Barrow of the University of Georgia and Chairman J. D. Price of the association's legislative committee. The chief event was the address by President Soule of the State Agricultural College on "The Feeding Value of Cottonseed Meal for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine." Dr. Soule is a leading authority on this subject, and his views have already been published in the columns of The National Provisioner, and are set forth in a pamphlet recently published by the South Carolina Association, which may be obtained free of charge by any one desiring it. Dr. Soule's talk aroused a valuable and interesting discussion.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, April 22.—In our last week's report we pointed out that the market was strengthening right along, and that the crude oil holdings were gradually passing from the weaker crude oil mills hands into the possession of stronger refiners. As a matter of fact a great deal of crude oil has in this way been sold during the past week at steadily increasing prices, and \$4.60 is now bid for prompt crude. There has also been noticeable during the week a good demand for nearby deliveries of refined oil, especially from Europe, and this has prompted those refiners that still had sales of May oil in New York, and May shorts, to try to get back these contracts. In this way this difference between the nearby and later positions has somewhat narrowed down.

With the European demand now setting in for practically all grades of oil, and with the crude oil holdings quickly getting liquidated, the market is assuming a more and more strong character, and seems to be shaping itself for a good advance. We look for higher prices and an advancing tendency, all efforts to hold the market down notwithstanding. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April, \$5.08; May, \$5.09; July, \$5.88; September, \$6.07; October, \$6; November, \$5.74. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.10; prime summer white cottonseed oil, \$6; good off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$6.03; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, \$5.60; Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 25s. 1½d.

Chicago Section

The first lawn mower has not been reported yet.

If you would find out what the wild waves are saying you should go to sea.

If rye rises along with wheat will red-eye and tangle-foot follow suit?

The ice man is the next one to spring the law of supply and demand on us.

French hatters say the silk hat is doomed. In what form, henceforth, shall extreme dignity express itself?

C. E. Todd, traffic manager for the S. & S. Company at Kansas City, has resigned. H. T. Howell will hereafter look after traffic matters there.

New York police purpose to arrest all persons carrying bundles at night. The man with a "package" also will receive his usual share of attention.

While watching the ball game with one eye, let us keep the other eye on the legislature, lest it "put something over" during the rush days of the wind-up.

Swift employees will give George J. Edwards of New York a warm welcome upon his return to Chicago to take temporary charge of the beef sales department during F. A. Fowler's extended vacation. Mr. Edwards is an old-time Chicagoan and very popular here.

Deliveries of provisions at Chicago the past week by the various railroads decreased 64,000 pounds, but when compared with the same week last year there was an increase of 2,506,000 pounds, and were the largest since 1906. As compared with last year's tonnage there was an increase of nearly 2,000,000 pounds dressed beef and 800,000 pounds lard, while cured meats decreased 300,000 pounds.

Hog prices at Chicago averaged \$7.23 last week, the highest since the month of March, 1903. This compared with \$7.20 the previous week, \$5.84 one year ago and \$6.03 two years ago. Despite this advance in prices receipts for the week increased only 2,200, and were

5,700 in excess of last year's. Aggregate receipts of all livestock were 800 in excess of the previous week's, and 10,600 over those of last year. For the week cattle increased 1,800, while sheep decreased 3,200. As compared with last year cattle increased 100, while sheep gained 4,800.

MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, April 21.—The advance predicted in our last letter has taken place, and had it not been for the weakness of the wheat market, provisions would have sold still higher during the past week.

The last obstacle to higher prices seemed to be the large line held by one of the largest and most successful of the season's traders, for as soon as this was liquidated last Thursday, the market began to advance. The best buyers have been two of the larger packers, while the selling has been profit-taking and hedging sales by the smaller local and country packers.

There is a good cash demand for side meats and hams, especially for ribs. We are selling ribs out of the stock set aside for next summer and fall, which will mean, with the present light receipts of hogs, that ribs are going to be scarce later on. Until there is some radical change in the situation, we believe the market is a good purchase on recessions.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, April 21.—We quote to-day's market on green and S. P. meats as follows, subject to market changes, loose, f. o. b. Chicago:

Green hams, 10@12 lbs. avg., 10½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 10½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 10½¢@10¾¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 12¢.

Green skinned hams, 16@18 lbs. avg., 12½¢@12¾¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 12¾¢@12¾¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 12¾¢.

Green picnics, 5@6 lbs. avg., 7½¢@7¼¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 7½¢@7¼¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 7½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 7¢.

Green clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. avg., 12¼¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 12¼¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 12¢.

Sweet pickled hams, 10@12 lbs. avg., 10@10¼¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 10@10¼¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 10@10¼¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 11@12¢.

S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 lbs. avg., 11½¢@11¾¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 11¾¢@12¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 11¾¢.

S. P. picnics, 5@6 lbs. avg., 7¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 7¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 6¾¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 6¾¢.

S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. avg., 12¼¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 12¼¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 11¼¢.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 22.—The oleo oil business with Europe this week has been light and prices are tending downward. There is no improvement in either the quality or quantity of cattle that come to market. They still continue to arrive in small volume and in poor quality, so there is no abundant oleo production and stocks extremely light. The position of neutral lard is same as that of oleo oil, but there has been a large business done this week in butter oil with the churners in Europe.

REFEREE BOARD DECLARED LEGAL.

(Concluded from page 20.)

the five persons so appointed into a board called the "Referee Board," and that you imposed upon them the duty to consider and report to you upon the wholesomeness, or the deleterious character of such foods, or of such articles used in foods as you might refer to them. I do not understand from your communication that you conferred upon this so-called Referee Board any power.

Their sole function was to investigate and report to you, and their detail to your office is justified in the provision of the act of March

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4, 1907, above quoted. The purposes for the employment of these gentlemen and the organization of them by you into a board are set forth in your letter. You point out that it was to enable you to have recourse to the disinterested and unbiased advice of eminent and expert chemists whenever a serious conflict of opinion may arise as to the deleteriousness of any particular article or substance added to food.

It is, of course, apparent that in the administration of a statute of such far-reaching effect as the food and drugs act the ordinary investigation and conclusions of the bureau may be disputed by interested parties, and section 4 of the act provides for a rehearing by the Secretary of Agriculture whenever the conclusion of the bureau is disputed. The Secretary would naturally desire to reach a right conclusion as to such matters, and not subject the owners of articles affected by the ruling to litigation if any error should have been committed by the bureau, and Congress would seem to have had that in mind in providing in the lump sum appropriations of 1907 and 1908 for the employment of "such assistants, clerks and other persons, as the Secretary of Agriculture may consider necessary for the purposes named," i. e., the investigation of the composition, adulteration and false labeling, or false branding of foods, drugs, beverages, etc., when deemed by him advisable.

Your right to appoint any one of these men for that purpose can scarcely be seriously disputed under the provisions of the act above referred to, and, in my opinion, you were entirely justified in directing them to confer and act as a committee or board in advising you with respect to the enforcement of the act.

The act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 13, 1910, and for other purposes," approved March 14, 1909 (Public No. 328), contains the following provision:

"Section 9. That hereafter no part of the public moneys, or of any appropriation heretofore or hereafter made by Congress, shall be used for the payment of compensation or expenses of any commission, council, board or other similar body, or any members thereof, or for expenses in connection with any work or the results of any work or action of any commission, council, board or other similar body, unless the creation of the same shall be or shall have been authorized by law; nor shall there be employed by detail, hereafter or heretofore made, or otherwise personal services from any executive department or other Government establishment in connection with any such commission, council, board or other similar body."

You inform me that since this enactment a question has been raised as to your right to cause payments to be made to the above mentioned experts, and you ask my opinion as to whether or not such objections are well founded. In my opinion this section last quoted does not repeal the provisions of the appropriation act passed at the same session, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to employ "such assistants, clerks and other persons as he may

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consider necessary" to enable him to carry into effect the provisions of the food and drugs act, nor to submit to a number of persons appointed pursuant to that act, to consider jointly as a committee or board, and report to him for his information any question upon which he is by law required to take action arising under that act. The commissions or boards referred to in section 9 of the act of March 14, 1909, are commissions or boards constituted without authority of law, and I cannot conceive that it could ever be construed to prohibit the head of a department from submitting to the concurrent investigation and report of several employes of his department any question which he might submit for investigation to any one of them.

Inasmuch, therefore, as the employment of experts of the character referred to by you is authorized by law, and appropriations made out of which they may be paid for their services, as above set forth, I am of the opinion that neither section 9 of the sundry civil act, approved March 14, 1909, above referred to, nor any other legislation to which my attention has been called, has affected your right to employ such experts or submit to their joint investigation and report, any question of fact affecting the adulteration or misbranding of articles concerning which any party from whom such articles have been obtained is entitled to be given an opportunity to be heard under the provisions of section 3 of the food and drugs act.

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CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 12	15,174	800	32,733	17,733
Tuesday, April 13	1,832	8,908	10,892	12,098
Wednesday, April 14	15,905	2,930	30,318	18,303
Thursday, April 15	5,060	1,918	23,909	7,932
Friday, April 16	1,043	432	14,961	4,592
Saturday, April 17	129		5,145	2,123
Total last week	42,143	9,988	117,538	62,781
Previous week	40,296	11,822	115,884	68,345
Cor. week 1908	42,047	13,220	112,529	57,857
Cor. week 1907	68,020	14,026	145,008	75,371

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 12	5,743	55	12,256	5,364
Tuesday, April 13	1,994	9	2,716	930
Wednesday, April 14	5,270	90	2,101	2,144
Thursday, April 15	3,203	21	6,165	1,965
Friday, April 16	2,682	61	6,256	2,043
Saturday, April 17	46	16	4,450	2,094
Total last week	18,938	282	33,974	14,540
Previous week	17,283	259	46,067	12,795
Cor. week 1908	22,271	184	37,921	17,730
Cor. week 1907	29,347	199	39,127	22,201

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to April 17, '09	599,612	108,198	2,524,123	994,727
Same period, '08	596,621	126,286	2,964,083	992,153

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending April 17, 1909	401,000
Week previous	398,000
Year ago	390,000
Two years ago	449,000
Year to April 17, 1909	8,388,000
Same period, 1908	10,067,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to April 17, 1909	126,200	306,800	162,100
Week ago	115,500	306,600	157,200
Year ago	103,200	295,000	136,000
Two years ago	170,600	358,000	183,400

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending April 17:	
Armour & Co.	18,500
Swift & Company	12,800
S. & S. Co.	11,000
Morris & Co.	7,800
Anglo-American	3,800
Boyd-Lushman	2,600
Hammond	6,600
Western P. Co.	4,400
Boore & Co.	
Roberts & Oakie	500
Others	8,700
Total	76,700
Week ago	75,400
Year ago	76,500
Two years ago	111,100
Year to April 17, 1909	1,818,900
Same period, 1908	2,279,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week April 17, 1909	\$6.13	\$7.23	\$5.00	\$7.50
Previous week	6.10	7.20	5.00	7.75
Year ago	6.25	5.84	5.85	7.25
Two years ago	5.60	6.63	5.90	8.10
Three years ago	5.15	6.49	5.00	6.15

CATTLE.

Choice to good steers	\$6.25@7.00
Medium to good steers	5.50@6.25
Common to fair steers	4.25@5.50
Native yearlings	5.25@6.75
Plain to fancy cows	3.40@5.75
Plain to fancy heifers	4.00@6.25
Common to choice stockers	2.50@4.75
Common to choice feeders	3.75@5.50
Good cutting to fair beef cows	2.40@4.00
Canners	1.75@2.50
Bulls, good to choice	3.50@5.25
Bologna bulls	3.90@4.10
Heavy calves	3.50@5.50
Calves, good to choice	6.00@7.75

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy	\$7.15@7.37½
Good to choice medium-weight butchers	7.05@7.25
Good to light, 170 to 200 lbs.	7.00@7.20
Medium-weight mixed	6.95@7.15
Good to choice heavy packing	7.05@7.15
Pigs, 80 to 90 lbs.	4.50@6.00
Pigs, 90 to 130 lbs.	4.50@6.85
Rough sows and coarse stags	6.75@7.05
Heavy boars, 280 to 480 lbs.	4.50@5.00

SHEEP.

Fed yearlings	\$6.25@7.25
Fed ewes	4.50@6.25
Fed wethers	5.25@6.50
Feeding lambs	6.50@7.65
Feeding wethers	3.25@5.10
Western fed lambs	7.50@8.10
Native lambs	7.00@8.00
Clipped lambs	6.25@6.90
Native yearlings	5.25@7.10
Native ewes	4.50@6.25
Native wethers	5.25@6.40
Bucks and stags	3.50@5.00
Shorn wethers	4.75@5.50
Shorn ewes	3.75@5.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	\$18.20	\$18.20	\$18.15	\$18.20
July	18.15	18.20	18.12½	18.20
September	18.17½	18.17½	18.15	18.17½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	10.35	10.40	10.35	10.40
July	10.47½	10.52½	10.47½	10.52½
September	10.62½	10.65	10.60	10.65

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	18.22½	18.35	18.20	18.20
July	18.22½	18.35	18.17½	18.20
September	18.30	18.30	18.17½	18.17½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	10.42	10.45	10.37½	10.37½
July	10.57½	10.57½	10.50	10.50
September	10.70	10.72½	10.65	10.65

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.60	9.62½	9.55	9.55
July	9.72½	9.75	9.67½	9.67½
September	9.85	9.87½	9.80	9.80

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	18.25	18.25	18.05	18.05
July	18.17½	18.25	18.10	18.10
September				18.07½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	10.37½	10.40	10.35	10.35
July	10.55	10.55	10.47½	10.47½
September	10.70	10.70	10.60	10.60

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.60	9.62½	9.57½	9.57½
July	9.70	9.72½	9.67½	9.67½
September	9.85	9.85	9.80	9.80

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	18.17½	18.25	18.07½	18.10
July	18.15	18.22½	18.12½	18.12½
September	18.10	18.22½	18.10	18.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	10.37½	10.40	10.35	10.37½
July	10.52½	10.52½	10.50	10.50
September	10.62½	10.65	10.62½	10.62½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.60	9.65	9.60	9.60
July	9.67½	9.75	9.67½	9.72½
September				9.85

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	18.05	18.05	17.92	17.92
July	18.20	18.22	18.05	18.07
September	18.10	18.12	18.02	18.02

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	10.42	10.42	10.32	10.35
July	10.57	10.57	10.47	10.50
September	10.67	10.67	10.60	10.60

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.65	9.65	9.60	9.60
July	9.77	9.77	9.70	9.70
September	9.87	9.87	9.80	9.82

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1909.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	17.82½	17.92½	17.80	17.85
July	18.05	18.10	17.97½	18.02½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	10.27½	10.35	10.27½	10.32½
July	10.50	10.50	10.42½	10.42½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	9.60	9.62½	9.57½	9.60
July	9.72½	9.72½	9.65	9.70

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast	18	@22
Native Sirloin Steaks	18	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks	25	@25
Native Pot Roasts	10	@14
Rib Roasts from light cattle	12½	@16
Beef Stew	10	@10
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	12½	@12½
Corned Rumps, Native	12½	@12½
Corned Ribs	8	@8
Corned Flanks	6	@6
Round Steaks	12½	@16
Round Roasts	14	@14
Shoulder Steaks	14	@14
Shoulder Roasts	12½	@15
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	10	@10
Roiled Roast	14	@14

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy	15	@15
Fore Quarters, fancy	14	@14
Legs, fancy	20	@20
Stew	12½	@12½
Shoulders	12½	@12½
Chops, Ribs and Loins	25	@25
Chops, Frenched, each	12½	@15

Mutton.

Legs	10	@10
Stew	8½	@10
Shoulders	12½	@12½
Hind Quarters	12½	@12½
Fore Quarters	14	@14
Rib and Loin Chops	20	@22

Pork.

Pork Loins	15	@15
Pork Chops	16	@16
Pork Shoulders	12½	@12½
Pork Tenderloins	30	@30
Pork Butts	12½	@12½
Spare Ribs	10	@10
Blades	7	@7
Hocks	9	@9
Pigs' Heads	6	@6
Leaf Lard	12½	@12½

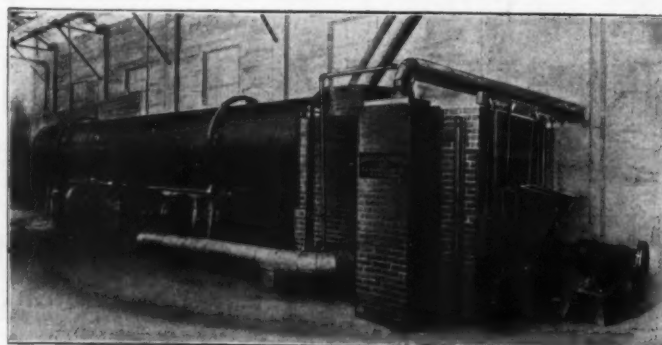
Veal.

Hind Quarters	14	@16
Fore Quarters	10	@12
Legs	15	@15
Breast	8	@10
Shoulders	10	@12½
Cutlets	20	@22
Rib and Loin Chops	16	@18

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	7½	@7½
Tallow	3½	@3½
Bone	1	@1
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	14	@14
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacous)	45	@50
Calfskins, over 15 lbs.	10	@10

AUTOMATIC IMPROVED TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS



Economical Efficient Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	10 1/2 @ 11
Native steers, medium	9 @ 10
Heifers, good	9 @ 9 1/2
Cows	8 @ 8 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	12 @ 12 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	6 @ 7
Steer Chucks	7 1/2 @ 8
Boneless Chucks	6 @ 6 1/2
Medium Plates	5 @ 5 1/2
Steer Plates	5 @ 5 1/2
Cow Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8
Steer Rounds	8 @ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	13 @ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	22 @ 22
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20 @ 20
Strip Loins	8 @ 8
Sirloin Butts	10 @ 12
Shoulder Clods	7 @ 7
Rolls	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Rump Butts	6 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Trimnings	4 @ 5
Shank	4 @ 4
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	8 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11 @ 11 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	13 @ 13
Loins Ends, steer, native	11 @ 11
Loins Ends, cow	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	6 @ 6
Flank Steak	7 @ 10
Hind Shanks	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	4 @ 4
Hearts	4 @ 4
Tongues	12 @ 12
Sweetbreads	20 @ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	6 @ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brains	6 @ 6
Kidneys, each	6 @ 6

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Light Carcass	9 @ 9
Good Carcass	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Saddles	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Medium Racks	9 @ 9
Good Racks	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	6 @ 6
Sweetbreads	50 @ 50
Plecks	35 @ 35
Heads, each	12 @ 12

Lambs.

Medium Caul	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Caul	12 @ 12
Round Dressed Lambs	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Saddles Caul	14 @ 14
R. D. Lamb Racks	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
R. D. Lamb Saddles	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	7 @ 7
Lamb Tongues, each	8 @ 8
Lamb Kidneys, each	2 @ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	10 @ 10
Good Sheep	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Medium Saddles	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Good Saddles	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Medium Racks	7 @ 7
Good Racks	9 @ 9
Mutton Legs	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Mutton Stew	7 @ 7
Mutton Loins	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	7 @ 7
Sheep Heads, each	8 @ 8

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 10
Pork Loins	13 @ 13
Leaf Lard	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Tenderloins	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Spare Ribs	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Butts	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hocks	6 @ 6
Trimnings	6 @ 6
Tails	5 @ 5
Snouts	4 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Pigs' Heads	2 @ 2
Blade Bones	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Cheek Meat	5 @ 5
Hog Plecks	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Hearts	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Kidneys	3 @ 3
Pork Tongues	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Slip Bones	4 @ 4
Tail Bones	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Brains	6 @ 6
Backfat	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hams	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Calas	7 @ 7
Belilles	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Shoulders	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	7 @ 7
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice Bologna	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Viennas	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

Frankfurters	9 @ 9
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Tongue	10 @ 10
White Tongue	10 @ 10
Minced Sausage	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Prepared Sausage	10 @ 10
New England Sausage	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	10 @ 10
Special Compressed Ham	10 @ 10
Berliner Sausage	9 @ 9
Boneless Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Oxford Sausage	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Polish Sausage	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Garlic Sausage	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Smoked Sausage	13 @ 13
Farm Sausage	9 @ 9
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	9 @ 9
Pork Sausage, short link	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	9 @ 9
Boneless Pigs' Feet	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Hams, Bologna	9 @ 9

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	19 @ 19
German Salami, Medium Dry	15 @ 15
Italian Salami	20 @ 20
Holsteiner	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Mettwurst, New	12 @ 12
Farmer	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Monarque Cervelat	18 @ 18

Sausage and Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	4.50 @ 4.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	4.00 @ 4.00
Bologna, 1-50	4.00 @ 4.00
Bologna, 2-20	3.50 @ 3.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.50 @ 4.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.00 @ 4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.50 @ 7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	5.00 @ 5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75 @ 7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50 @ 11.50
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	14.00 @ 14.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	32.00 @ 32.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 dos. to case	1.45 @ 1.45
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	2.50 @ 2.50
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00 @ 8.00
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.50 @ 8.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	20.00 @ 20.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	2.25 @ 2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55 @ 3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50 @ 6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60 @ 11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00 @ 22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 @ 1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	14.50 @ 14.50
Plate Beef	14.00 @ 14.00
Prime Mess Beef	12.00 @ 12.00
Extra Mess Beef	11.00 @ 11.00
Beef Hams	12.00 @ 12.00
Rump Butts	17.50 @ 17.50
Mess Pork	20.00 @ 20.00
Clear Fat Backs	19.75 @ 19.75
Family Back Pork	14.50 @ 14.50
Bean Pork	14.50 @ 14.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pure lard	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tcs.	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Lard, compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	45 @ 45
Barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c. over tierces	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Regular Plates	9 @ 9
Short Clears	8 @ 8
Butts	8 @ 8
Bacon meats, 1c. more	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Skinned Hams	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	8 @ 8
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	10 @ 10
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	14 @ 14
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	13 @ 13
Dried Beef Sets	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Dried Beef Inside	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	18 @ 18
Smoked Boiled Hams	19 @ 19
Boiled Calas	13 @ 13
Cooked Loin Rolls	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	13 @ 13

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	16 @ 16
Export Rounds	22 @ 22
Middles, per set	60 @ 60
Beef bungs, per piece	7 @ 7
Hog casings, as packed	30 @ 30
Hog casings, free of salt	60 @ 60
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, export	15 @ 15
Hog bungs, large mediums	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	5 @ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	30 @ 30
Imported medium wide sheep casings	30 @ 30
Imported medium sheep casings	70 @ 70
Beef weasands	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	40 @ 40
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	85 @ 85
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.45 1/2 @ 2.45 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.40
Cat. tankage, 15% per unit	2.17 1/2 @ 2.17 1/2
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.32 1/2 @ 2.32 1/2
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.30 @ 2.30
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.30 @ 2.30
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	2.25 @ 2.25
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% per unit	18.00 @ 18.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	24.00 @ 24.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.50 @ 18.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$240.00 @ \$245.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	24.00 @ 25.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 32.50
Hoofs, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	57.50 @ 60.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	90.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	35.00 @ 35.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.37 1/2 @ 10.37 1/2
Prime steam, loose	10.02 1/2 @ 10.02 1/2
Leaf	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compound	8 @ 8
Neutral lard	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Oleo No. 2	13 @ 13
Mutton	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tallow	5 @ 5 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease, A white	6 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	65 @ 75
Extra No. 1 lard oil	50 @ 52
No. 1 lard oil	47 @ 50
No. 2 lard oil	45 @ 48
Oleo oil, extra	13 1/2 @ 14
Oleo oil, No. 2	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Oleo stock	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	62 @ 67
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	55 @ 57
Corn oil, loose	4.00 @ 4.25

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
No. 1 Country	5 1/2 @ 6
Packers' prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	5 1/2 @ 6
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone	5 @ 5 1/2
House	4 1/2 @ 5
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 5
Brown	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glue Stock	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Garbage Grease	nom. @ 4 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	39 1/2 @ 40
P. S. Y., soap grade	39 1/2 @ 39 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 55% f. a.	3 @ 3 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg., 50% f. a.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	77 @ 82 1/2
Oak pork barrels	95 @ 97 1/2
Lard tierces	1.17 1/2 @ 1.25

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 @ 7
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 1/2 @ 5
Sugar—	
White, clarified	4 @ 4
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4 1/2

Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25 @ 2.25
English, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.90 @ 3.90
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.90 @ 3.90
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.35 @ 1.35

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The situation continues strong and the market all around is excited. Tanners view the situation with alarm especially those who were caught short of hides, and they feel that leather values will have to advance considerably to warrant present hide prices. Native steers continue active and further sales have been made at the full advance in prices. Two cars of March natives sold at 14½c. and 3 cars of April salting at 15c. April natives alone are now being held at 15¼c. and the market is pretty closely sold up on these. Some early May natives are offered ahead at 15½c. All weights of Texas steers are offered together at 16c. for heavies, 15c. for lights and 14c. for extremes, but some bids of 16c. for heavy Texas alone have been refused. Other kinds of branded hides are also strong. There are bids of 14½c. for April butt brands and Colorados together, which have not been accepted as packers are firm at 14½c. asked for April butt brands alone, although Colorados alone could be bought at 14½c. and a few March Colorados could be secured at 14¼c. Branded cows are still in small supply and late April Ft. Worth salting is held at 14c. Native cows continue to show more activity and are strong. Another sale of 3,000 April light cows has been made at 13½c. and late April salting alone is held at 13½c. March heavy cows are held at 13¼c., Aprils at 14c. and some late April and May salting is offered ahead at 14¼c. Some late April and early May light cows are also offered at 14c. April native bulls are offered at 12c. and April branded bulls at 10¼c., but packers will not include May salting at these prices.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Excitement continues to prevail and tanners call the market "crazy." At any rate the situation continues very strong and advancing and a further rise has occurred in buffs and other descriptions. So many tanners were looking for a lower market on hides and allowing their supplies to run low that now when most of them need stock and are entering the market together prices are rapidly climbing upward. Sales of Chicago buffs have been made to the extent of several cars consisting of late receipt hides at the advanced price of 12½c. and the market is now quotably firm at that figure for any good lots, although some old all long haired grubby lots are offered at 12¼c. The market is also very strong at outside points. Northwestern hides are quotable to-day at 12½c., Chicago freight, and some sales have been made at 12½c. that consisted partly of fall and early winter hides. The Chicago dealers are to-day bidding 12¼c. less the freight to Chicago for 25-lb. and up Minneapolis hides that do not run largely grubby. Southwestern buffs are quoted strong at 10¾@11c. flat f. o. b. Missouri River, with few, if any, offered under the outside figure. Indiana 50-lb. and up cows are strong at 12½c. and Ohio buffs 12½@12¾c. Chicago heavy cows are strong at 12½c. for good late receipt lots and extremes are also strong for desirable stock, which is quoted on a range of 12½@13c., but old lots

of grubby extremes might not bring over 12c., as these are not wanted. Heavy steers are quotable at a range of 13@13½c., but it is doubtful if any desirable lots could be bought at the inside price. Heavy bulls are strong and held at 10½@10¾c., selected, and some choice lots held at 11c.

Later Wire.—The sales of Chicago buffs referred to above consisted of 3 cars of good hides containing a small percentage of seconds.

DRY HIDES.—Short trim sole leather hides are firmly held now at 19½c.

CALFSKINS.—There are some more Chicago city skins offered at 17c. along with 7@8 lb. Chicago light calf at \$1.15, but dealers are not willing to sell ahead at these figures. Outside cities range from 16½@16¾c. for good lots and good countries are firm at 16c. Country light calf is held at \$1.10 and deacons at 90c. Country kips, long haired, range 11½@12c.

SHEEPSKINS.—No special trading is reported, but some business is done all the time in the packer market at \$2.10 for a regular run of sheep of 12 lbs. and up, and \$1.70 for lambs. Last sales of Chicago packer shearlings were at 47½c. and also at 45c. f. o. b. Missouri River, but 2½c. more is being generally asked. Country pelts are wanted and sell at a range of \$1.25@1.65.

HORSE HIDES.—Tanners in the "buying combine" continue to quote low prices as per \$3.50 for cities and \$3.25@3.35 for countries, but it is known that the car of outside hides noted yesterday as being not all city stock and on which a \$3.60 bid was refused has since been sold at \$4.65 at least or possibly better.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market continues very strong, but no further sales have as yet been reported. It is reported that at the auction yesterday at the River Plate Sansinena Frigorificos sold at equivalent to 14¼c., c. i. f. New York in bond invoice weight.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market continues very strong and packers are asking further advances. One packer claims to have refused a bid of 14¼c. for his April native steers.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Hides continue very strong and sales are being made at further advances. Two lots of New York State cows amounting to about 2 cars and choice hides sold here at 12c. flat, but buyers will not pay this price for ordinary lots that run a large percentage grubby. Ordinary lots of heavy steers are held at 13½c., selected, and country packer lots are held at 14c. A bid was made of 12½c., selected, for two cars of Ohio buffs, but was declined. Little peddling lots of Canadian hides in parcels of 25 to 100 are being picked up at 10c. flat by Canadian dealers. There are very light offerings of Canadian hides and car lots are being held firm at 10½c. flat and some higher. Calfskins are firm. Some further sales of New York Citys have been made at \$1.45, \$1.85 and \$2.15.

HORSE HIDES.—Sales have been made of extra choice quality fronts; not N. Y. Citys, consisting of two cars or so at \$2.85. Regular lots of fronts are quoted at \$2.50@2.65.

Boston.

Ohio buffs are strong at 12½@12¾c. and most bids at the inside price are refused for

good lots of late receipt hides. Extremes are quoted at 13@13½c. One sale is reported of 25@30-lb. hides at 12¾c. Southern are firm and range from 10@11c.

European Markets.

Some cables received to-day state that some large sales have been made of Russian and German skins to American buyers probably at the Leipzig Fair, but particulars are not given. The markets generally abroad on both hides and calfskins are very strong, with successive advances being secured at about all of the smaller auction sales.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending April 17, 1909:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	23,205
Kansas City	25,577
Omaha	14,378
St. Joseph	10,664
Cudahy	493
Sioux City	2,198
Wichita	333
South St. Paul	2,170
Indianapolis	3,467
New York and Jersey City	11,539
Fort Worth	8,136
Philadelphia	3,155
HOGS.	
Chicago	83,564
Kansas City	54,333
Omaha	39,983
St. Joseph	28,927
Cudahy	3,185
Sioux City	8,745
Ottumwa	7,290
Cedar Rapids	6,196
Wichita	11,087
South St. Paul	10,960
Indianapolis	19,092
New York and Jersey City	33,427
Fort Worth	21,067
Philadelphia	2,459
SHEEP.	
Chicago	48,241
Kansas City	26,106
Omaha	30,389
St. Joseph	20,585
Cudahy	477
Sioux City	817
Wichita	3
South St. Paul	2,170
Indianapolis	619
New York and Jersey City	33,227
Fort Worth	4,367
Philadelphia	9,438

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 19, 1909.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,076	23	3,618	9,311	12,693
Sixtieth street	3,111	40	5,513	8,541	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	15,634
Lehigh Valley	4,760	—	835	15,331	—
Weehawken	273	—	—	—	—
West Shore R. R.	1,890	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	64	124	44	5,100
Totals	12,110	129	10,000	33,227	33,427
Totals last week	10,685	118	11,392	29,581	31,486

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. Minnehaha	350	—
Schwarzschild & S. Ss. St. Paul	—	932
Morris Beef Co. Ss. Oceanic	—	1,982
Morris Beef Co. Ss. St. Paul	—	1,066
Swift Beef Co. Ss. Oceanic	—	2,090
Armour & Co. Ss. St. Paul	—	940
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Minnehaha	350	—
Total exports	700	7,030
Total exports last week	540	7,648

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

RET S O F

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Globe Commission Company.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 21.

The market on cattle does not promise very much in the way of higher prices for the near future. While the receipts during the past few weeks do not show much change from the corresponding weeks of 1908, they are about one-third less than for the same time during 1907. The trade does not show any strength, there is no snap to the market as might be expected when the receipts are so light, and it is only the low-priced cattle that sell with any freedom. The cattle selling from \$5.75 to \$6.10 meet with the most favor and sell very freely, but those selling at \$6.25 and above move slowly and but very few cattle are now selling above \$6.50. Monday was the first time for some weeks that cattle have not reached 7c. on Monday, top price being \$6.95 for one bunch of very fancy steers averaging 1,627 lbs. We sold two loads, 35 head, of Western branded Nebraska fed cattle, averaging 1,544 lbs., at \$6.90, and it was very hard to obtain this price, they being much the hardest cattle we had to sell. To-day (Wednesday) the receipts are 17,000, the market was very slow and unsatisfactory and prices generally 10c. to 15c. lower. Tops to-day \$6.90, and quite a long string of cattle sold at 6c. and below.

The market on butcher stock has been strong and active this week, and prices on Monday were at the highest point of the season. Since then trading has been a little slow, and while the good to choice kinds sold fully as well as Monday, common and medium kinds show some decline.

The hog market does not allow so very much change since last Wednesday. The fluctuations have been very narrow, and while the market was dull and 15c. to 20c. lower on last Thursday and Friday, since then we have about regained that loss, and prices to-day average about the same as last Wednesday, bulk of the good hogs selling at \$7.25@7.40, with bulk of the medium grades at \$7.10@7.20.

Receipts of sheep continue fully equal to the demand and prices do not show much, if any, change from last Wednesday. Lambs have been unevenly lower, and prices are generally 10c. to 20c. lower than one week ago. We do not look for any material change in prices during the next few days.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 19.

The marketward movement of cattle from feed lots continues of limited volume, but are not smaller than well-posted men in the trade have been anticipating. The market does not respond with a tone to correspond with the lighter receipts which is attributed to demand for beef being below a normal standard. The market does not change much as to prices, and while supplies would naturally suggest higher values, the slaughterers are persistently refusing to take hold of cattle at any advance. We do not note any material change in quotations during the past week. The bulk of steers are selling within a range of \$5.75@6.40, with best steers to-day making \$6.60, though strictly prime lots might reach \$7. Cows and heifers are selling principally at \$4.50@5.50 for fat grades, but very choice heifers last week made \$6.45. Veal calves are selling about 60c. lower than a week ago. The stock cattle trade is of light volume, but shows signs of picking up, and there is some inquiry for good light weights to go on grass.

With hog prices at the highest level seen in the past six years, with one slight exception last fall, the receipts continue to run of light volume, and the prospect appears to favor still further advances in prices. Hogs are not as good in quality as they were two

weeks ago, and this, together with the fact that farmers are getting busy with spring work, appears to point to very light marketing during the next forty to sixty days. At present writing the bulk of hogs are selling at \$6.90@7.05, with the best here to-day making \$7.15.

In the live mutton line the principle supply nowadays are coming from Colorado's feed lots. However, a few clipped Texans are beginning to appear, and it will not be long until there are fair supplies from southwestern ranges. Fed lambs are selling largely at \$7.50@7.85; yearlings and wethers, \$6@7.25, and ewes, \$5.25@6. The clipped Texans here to-day were of very fair quality and sold at \$5.20.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1909.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	129	5,145	2,123
Kansas City	200	1,719	.....
Omaha	400	4,000	.....
St. Louis	200	9,803	500
St. Joseph	100	1,500	500
Sioux City	100	1,300	.....
Fort Worth	2,400	1,000	.....
Cincinnati	216	1,562	51
E. Buffalo	100	3,200	4,400
Pittsburg	.....	5,500	.....
Indianapolis	.....	2,000	.....
Peoria	.....	400	.....
Milwaukee	.....	1,506	.....

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1909.

Chicago	21,665	21,532	19,078
Kansas City	10,700	7,889	9,000
Omaha	3,500	5,000	4,800
St. Louis	3,400	5,275	6,400
St. Joseph	1,800	3,000	5,500
Sioux City	1,100	2,000	.....
Fort Worth	5,700	4,000	600
Cincinnati	1,556	5,107	572
E. Buffalo	3,900	12,800	20,000
Pittsburg	1,900	9,500	5,500
Indianapolis	.....	1,000	.....
Peoria	.....	800	.....
Milwaukee	.....	685	.....

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1909.

Chicago	2,500	7,712	15,000
Kansas City	11,000	13,676	6,000
Omaha	4,300	11,000	4,000
St. Louis	3,500	8,067	15,000
St. Joseph	2,500	7,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,500	3,500	.....
Fort Worth	6,500	5,000	2,100
Cincinnati	114	2,059	173
E. Buffalo	200	2,100	2,000
Pittsburg	.....	1,000	1,000
Indianapolis	.....	4,000	.....
Peoria	.....	900	.....
Milwaukee	.....	946	.....

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1909.

Chicago	17,000	19,078	15,000
Kansas City	6,500	12,553	7,000
Omaha	4,500	11,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,800	9,532	1,300
St. Joseph	1,100	5,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,100	4,500	.....
Fort Worth	4,800	4,200	1,500
Cincinnati	569	3,898	250
E. Buffalo	600	1,700	5,000
Pittsburg	.....	4,000	.....
Indianapolis	.....	3,000	.....
Peoria	.....	1,300	.....
Milwaukee	.....	3,417	.....

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1909.

Chicago	3,000	12,000	6,000
Kansas City	3,000	11,000	6,000
Omaha	2,100	8,500	1,500
St. Louis	1,100	11,757	1,000
St. Joseph	1,500	6,500	.....
Sioux City	1,500	2,500	1,000
Fort Worth	400	2,400	200
St. Paul	200	900	250
Cincinnati	354	3,218	354
E. Buffalo	300	1,300	3,000
Pittsburg	.....	3,200	.....
Indianapolis	.....	3,000	.....
Peoria	.....	1,100	.....
Milwaukee	.....	2,710	.....

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1909.

Chicago	1,000	13,000	8,000
Kansas City	500	7,000	3,000
Omaha	500	8,400	1,500
St. Louis	200	10,960	500
St. Joseph	150	4,200	.....
Sioux City	4,000	5,000	.....
Fort Worth	1,900	700	500
St. Paul	400	1,600	300
E. Buffalo	.....	3,400	.....
Indianapolis	.....	4,000	.....
Peoria	.....	1,000	.....
Milwaukee	.....	1,573	.....
Cleveland	.....	1,500	.....
Louisville	.....	1,852	.....

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 23.—Hogs steady to strong; bulk of sales, \$7.25@7.40; light weights, \$6.90@7.35; mixed, \$8; butchers' weights, \$7@7.45; heavies, \$7@7.50; rough heavies, \$7@7.15; Yorkers, \$7.25@7.30; pigs, \$5.75@6.75. Cattle steady; beefs, \$4.70@6.90; cows and heifers, \$2@5.90; Texas steers, \$4.50@5.65; stockers and feeders, \$3.40@5.50; Westerns, \$4.40@5.65. Sheep weak; natives, \$3.60@6; Westerns, \$3.60@6; yearlings, \$6@7; lambs, \$5.50@8.10; Western lambs, \$5.50@8.20.

Kansas City, April 23.—Hog market steady and strong at \$6@7.30.

St. Louis, April 27.—Cattle steady. Hogs higher; Yorkers, \$4.75@6.50; packers' weights, \$7@7.25; butchers' weights, \$7.10@7.45.

Peoria, April 23.—Hog market strong to 5c. higher, at \$6.80@7.40. Cattle market steady.

East Buffalo, April 23.—Hogs active and higher, at \$7.75@7.90; pigs, \$7.25.

Louisville, April 23.—Hogs 10c. higher, at \$6.95@7.25.

Pittsburg, April 23.—Hogs active, at \$7.25@7.75.

Cleveland, April 23.—Hogs 10c. to 15c. higher, at \$7.50@7.70.

Indianapolis, April 23.—Hogs higher, at \$7@7.60.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, April 23.—Western steam, \$10.70@10.75; city steam, \$10.50; refined, Continent, \$11.10; South America, \$11.00; do., kegs, \$12.60; compounds, \$7.75@8.12½.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, April 23 (By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, 102s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, 77s. 6d.; shoulders, 43s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 53s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 54s. 6d.; short ribs, 54s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 55s. 6d.; 35@40 lbs., 54s. 6d.; backs, 52s.; bellies, 55s. 6d. Tallow, 28s. Turpentine, 27s. 9d. Rosin, common, 8s. 3d. Lard, spot, prime Western, 52s. 3d. American refined, 28-lb. pails, 54s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new, 62s. 6d.; do., colored, 66s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 51½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 30s. 9d. Cottonseed, refined, loose (Hull), —. Petroleum, refined (London), 6 11-16d. Linseed, La Plata (London), April and May, 43s.; Calcutta, 42s. 4d. Linseed oil, 21s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

Hog products were 5 to 10c. lower with the demoralization in grain prices, but trade was quiet at the decline.

Tallow.

The market was quiet and steady at unchanged prices.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was quiet and unchanged.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market opened quiet and weaker on the decline in hog products and on some effort by recent buyers to take profits. Early call prices for prime yellow: April, \$5.60@5.69; May, \$5.69@5.70; July, \$5.84@5.89; September, \$6.01@6.05; October, \$5.90@5.95; November, \$5.66@5.74.

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO APRIL 19, 1909.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	700	7,080
Boston	2,123	1,372
Baltimore	601	—
Portland	500	—
St. Johns	601	—
Exports to—	Live cattle.	Qrs. of beef.
Liverpool	2,452	8,402
Manchester	1,351	—
	522	—
Totals to all ports	4,525	8,402
Totals to all ports last week	4,342	9,320

Retail Section

WINDOW DISPLAYS FOR RETAIL BUTCHERS Suggestions on Selling Goods Through the Shop Window

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of a series of articles dealing with butcher shop window dressing which will appear from time to time on this page. It is hoped to deal with the subject plainly and practically, and possibly to illustrate some of the suggestions. Butchers are invited to criticize the suggestions in these articles, or to offer ideas of their own, which will be gladly published.]

It's a ticklish proposition—these window dressing suggestions for butchers. In the first place a butcher's window is often unfitted for anything like an elaborate window display. It is neither deep enough nor is the height of the back partition (where there is one) sufficient to go into any detail in the arrangement of the display. In the second place the meat hook rail usually extends right across the window, instead of being arched, which latter plan would greatly improve the facilities for display. This latter defect is easily remedied, however, the cost for arching the meat hook rail being small, and in the case of a new shop it can be specified as part of the equipment.

While it requires no great artistic ability, but just good common horse sense to get up the displays, the butcher is usually willing to stick a few loins, ribs, hams or chickens in the window and let it go at that. To overcome this indifference on the part of the butcher is the hardest proposition.

Let the butcher realize that his hitherto neglected or hodge-podge decorated window is a real live asset; that he pays rent for his window and don't utilize it; that it's an actual source of income when properly fixed up. Then he'll begin to take an interest in the matter. To stimulate this interest and suggest ways and means, within the grasp of all, for getting value out of the window, will be the purpose of these articles. Furthermore, the suggestions are to be of so simple a nature that with the aid of the sketches the display can be arranged practically without cost, and with a minimum amount of time and labor.

A Few General Suggestions.

Remember that the elaborateness of the display does not always turn the trick of bringing in the customers. A window full of meats, with a lot of poultry thrown in for good measure, won't have half the effect of the simple showing of a few cuts, nicely arranged with a neat card stating the facts about the meat, price, etc. To sum up the whole subject in a few words: be neat, be simple, use lots of garnishing; have sign cards where you must, but be sparing of their use in the window.

The butcher needs no one to tell him that neatness around the shop and in the window is one of the greatest aids in holding old customers and getting new ones. Sanitation, which is but another word for neatness, has become the watchword of the butcher shop. Mechanical refrigerating machines and shop devices, as manufactured to-day, all make for the strictest sanitation possible. In the window, which is exposed to all passers-by, it is

doubly essential that everything be spick and span.

If the window is not bottomed with marble or tile, in arranging displays the wooden bottoms can be covered with crepe paper of a suitable color, which will cover up the boards and present a much neater appearance. Don't line the window, however, with rainbow-colored paper. Stick to white, a good green or a good red.

What is much better and cheaper than either, however, is white oilcloth of a good quality. This can be washed off and kept clean at all times and looks like marble.

When possible put the meat displays on platters. In the case of roasts or loins this is of course not possible, and they must be attractively placed without the platters. But in the case of chops, Hamburger steaks, sausages, tripe, spare ribs and cut meats this can be done. Wooden platters will do and are within the reach of all. If this is not practicable, use manila paper cut in platter shapes.

Use lots of garnishing around the meats. Parsley and water cress are cheap. Use lots of it. Line the platters with it, but don't smother the meats in it so that the lean portions do not show.

The Shop and Window Cards.

There is no doubt that shops catering to a certain class of trade must show price cards. The trade demands them and the butcher has nothing to do but fall in line. To those whose trade does not demand it the best advice is to cut it out as much as possible, if not altogether. To both classes this word of advice: Don't litter up the show window with price cards. It detracts from the display. Confine it to other portions of the shop. The window display is to attract attention to your wares in such a pleasing manner that the public will look at them and perhaps be influenced in buying.

Let it not be understood that signs are to be tabooed for the window. A few signs of a nature which will be shown in the succeeding articles are all right in the window. But even then a little is sometimes too much. There is hardly any way cards can be arranged in the window without spoiling the looks of a pretty show, unless small cards are stuck on wire skewers—the smaller the better and the fewer the better.

The lettering on the display cards is an important item and should be considered carefully. If the butcher can get a neat stencil he'll save money on printing. If the stencil only does sloppy work and the employee who makes the signs is careless, don't hesitate in charging up \$2 or \$3 per week to expenses for having the signs painted by a card painter. Black lettering is to be recommended, but there are times when red or green letters are not amiss.

Selection of Displays.

In the summer time the selection of meats

for display purposes is confined mostly to covered hams and bacon. This can be done artistically without the necessity of displaying in the center of the window a fly paper with flies in all stages of being stuck. The butcher isn't dealing in flies, and can better utilize the space with ham and bacon.

In other seasons of the year there is no limitation on the meat to be shown. Of course good joints or cuts should be selected. It is needless to advise that. And don't be afraid of cutting a sirloin or porterhouse steak for display purposes over an inch and a half thick. When loins or ribs or legs of lamb are shown, have the outside scrupulously clean. If the meat you carry bears the legend, "U. S. Inspected and Passed," don't hesitate to show it.

In displaying poultry don't have the heads of the birds staring out prominently. The lady of the house who does the buying don't like to be reminded of the farm and the poor chickens. What she's looking at is meat and not the dying expression on a chicken's face. Have the poultry and game clean and free from pin feathers.

Don't be afraid of changing the display every day. Don't think it is too much work to get up a window display, for on the contrary it is no work at all, and a good display sells goods every day. Your goods are of a perishable nature and deteriorate in appearance quickly. The least bit of a dried-up appearance on one piece of meat would spoil the effect of all the rest. Too many butchers who try window displays either leave their meats there too long, or else they put meats in the window which look a trifle stale or dried, and so hurt instead of helping their business. Don't be afraid of changing the display every morning, if it is fresh stuff you are showing.

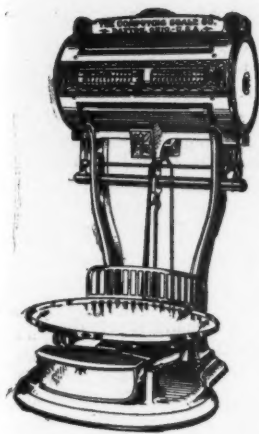
The following articles will give descriptions of displays, some original, some which have been tried out successfully. If any of them do not meet with the approval of the readers, no hesitancy should be shown in communicating with The National Provisioner, which will gladly publish criticisms or suitable suggestions for improvement.

(To be Continued.)

IS WESTERN MEAT KOSHER?

Baltimore butchers who cater to kosher trade are just now engaged in a vigorous contest with Baltimore kosher slaughterers and rabbis over the question of selling Western dressed meat. The butchers claim the local killers ask too much for local meat and they can buy Western meat as good and cheaper. Certain rabbis have declared that this Western meat was not kosher. The butchers say it is, and that it is passed on by authorized rabbis at Western points before being shipped. Representatives of 28 synagogues in Baltimore met one night this week to ask the rabbis by what authority they declared the Western meat to be treifa, or unclean. The contest has already resulted in a reduction of one to two cents in the price of kosher chucks in Baltimore.

HOW MANY HAVE YOU PAID FOR?



The new low platform
DAYTON Scale.

Mr. Jones, using old style beam or even-balance scales, has been paying for 3 or 4 every year. He has not accepted the opportunity of ascertaining where his loss occurs and how to remedy it. **Mr. Smith** knows that his scales give overweight and tries to counteract their losses by "fixing" his scales. He pays for 3 or 4 scales by losing the respect of his clerks and incidentally some of his trade. It is a dangerous and unsatisfactory practice.

Mr. Johnson is not paying for any scales. He has discarded his old style profit-losing scales and installed a complete system of **DAYTON MONEYWEIGHT SCALES**.

Do not stay in the class of the first two merchants because they are both losing money. **YOU CANNOT SAW WITH A HAMMER.** Neither can you secure all your profits when using profit-losing scales.

There are two ways of paying for a scale.

First: To use old style scales which lose more money each year than it costs to purchase a Dayton Moneyweight Scale. By this method you pay the price of the scale but don't get it.

Second: To install a Dayton Moneyweight Scale, which will prevent all losses caused by errors and overweight and thereby save more than enough to cover its own cost in its first year of service. By this method you get the scale and it pays for itself.

Our proposition is to show you how to prevent your losses. We have an attractive exchange proposition for those now using computing scales and desire to bring their system up-to-date.

THERE IS NO PRINCIPLE OF SCALE CONSTRUCTION KNOWN TO SCIENCE THAT WILL LAST AS LONG AND BE AS ACCURATE AS SPRINGS AND WE CAN PROVE IT.

Date.....

Moneyweight Scale Co., 27 State St.,
Chicago.

Next time one of your men is around this way, I would be glad to have your Automatic Scale explained to me.

This does not place me under obligation to purchase.

NAME

STREET and No.

TOWN

BUSINESSSTATE

The
Computing Scale
Company
MANUFACTURERS
DAYTON, OHIO.

MONEYWEIGHT SCALE CO.

LOCAL OFFICE:
11 E. 14th St., New York

27 State St., Chicago

KOSHER MEAT WAR IN ST. LOUIS.

The war between established kosher retailers in St. Louis and those who are trying to operate co-operative shops in competition with them began last Saturday night. The promoters of the co-operative scheme opened their first shop and did a rushing business. Kosher meat was reduced two cents a pound by both regulars and independents, but it was claimed this cut could not be maintained and permit the butchers to continue in business, owing to the loss on sales at that price. The independents sold stock in their proposed chain of shops to their customers and in that way raised ammunition to continue the fight. When stock subscriptions fall off they are expected to find it harder sledding.

KEEP DUST AND FLIES FROM MEATS.

Meat shipped into the city of Washington, D. C., or cared from near-by slaughterhouses must be so protected as not to be exposed to street dust or flies and other germ-carrying insects. The District of Columbia health department several days ago promulgated orders providing that all foodstuffs should be protected from dust and dirt. It did not contain, however, any direct statement concerning meats carried through the streets before they were put on sale. This has now been added.

Meat dealers in Washington have usually received their supplies from open wagons and made deliveries to their customers in the same fashion. Flies are attracted, and the dust and dirt from the street fall upon the exposed meat, collecting on the surface. In this condition it is either placed in an ice box or

exposed for sale in the shop. Not until it reaches the householder does it receive a washing.

According to the Washington health department, the damage has already been done, for the germs of disease have tainted the meat. By covering the meat the danger will be avoided. This is required by government regulations everywhere, and by most city health authorities.

PLEASE THE CUSTOMER.

Better please the customer. He will have more money to spend some other day. Salesmen are very often inclined to think that they have covered themselves with glory if they succeed in selling a customer something he did not want. Some seem to think this is all there is to salesmanship, and put all their efforts in this direction.

It may be well to remember that it is al-

MR. BUTCHER: Have you heard the news?

THE ICE CROP IS SHORT!

What'll They Soak You For Ice?

Small "CLOTHEL"
Refrigerating Machines,
capacity $\frac{1}{8}$ ton to 2 tons
refrigeration, are being
built by

THE RAILWAY & STATIONARY
REFRIGERATING COMPANY

11 Pine Street New York City

Ask them to help you out.



ways a mistake to sell the customer something he does not want, for he will never forgive the offense. He will not only hold a grudge against the salesman, but also against the dealer. Still, the salesman cannot be contented to quietly tell the customer that the house is out of that particular thing, and let him go out without buying. That is not salesmanship, either.

The only course open to the salesman in such cases is to cause the customer to really want the article he can sell him, instead of that which he was in search of. Do not try to force him to buy, but give his judgment plenty of reasons to change, and if successful in this direction he goes home a friend to the store, feeling that he has learned something to his own advantage, and is not "sore" because he purchased something he did not want.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Peter Dohn, 33 Bradley avenue, Long Island City, N. Y., is making extensive improvements to his meat market.

The meat market of G. W. West at Seneca Falls, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

V. J. McClure, a meat dealer at Hartford, Conn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$2,691.36.

Wrights' meat market at Big Flats, New York, has been destroyed by fire.

Mikulewicz Brothers, owners of the Anthracite Meat Market, 84 South Main street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., have just completed a series of improvements which will add much to their already large business.

Roy Jones, who has been in the meat business in Canisteo, N. Y., during the past winter, has sold his market there and has purchased one in Hammondsport.

Roseberry Brothers, butchers at Belvidere, N. J., have installed an artificial ice plant in their shop.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Oriental Market, Inc., at 1163 Madison avenue.

Lewis Bros., meat dealers at West Pittston, Pa., are to install a new refrigerating machine in their market.

Geiser & Deitz's meat market at Verndale, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

A. W. Wood has purchased the meat business of L. Bahner & Son at Sedalia, Mo.

K. Platzoeder will open a meat market at Pendleton, Ore.

John Marso has sold his meat market at Fort Dodge, Ia., to Range Bros.

Jacob Gibbs will move his meat market into new quarters at Industry, Kas.

B. F. White has sold his meat market at Winfield, Kas., to M. L. Gordon.

Hoffer & Ferrell will open a new meat market at Brownell, Kas.

J. P. Regleiter has established himself in the meat business at Quinter, Kas.

Robert Bruce has opened a new meat market at Newport, Neb.

Wm. Horn has recently engaged in the meat business at Brayton, Neb.

Brittner Bros. have purchased the meat market owned by Mr. Freel at Burchard, Neb.

E. C. Temple has sold his meat business at Central City, Neb., to Bert Brownell.

F. J. Stobbe has purchased the meat business of P. Harinza at Ashton, Neb.

Joseph Kreck has sold his meat business at Brainard, Neb., to Donat & Kunert.

Mr. Gilson has opened a first-class meat market at Dunning, Neb.

J. W. Wondra has sold out his meat market at Wilbur, Neb.

George Power has opened a new meat market at Tecumseh, Neb.

The meat market of F. G. Cole at Wildwood, N. J., has been damaged by fire.

New York Section

J. Ogden Armour sailed from this city Tuesday for a six weeks' trip abroad.

C. M. Macfarland, secretary and treasurer of Morris & Company, was in New York for a short time this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending April 17 averaged 8.47 cents per pound.

Manager C. J. Higgins, of Morris & Company's New York district, was in Boston this week on a brief business trip.

Frank Morris, assistant to General Superintendent Edwards at the Swift's New York headquarters, spent last week on a Western tour, taking in the company's plants throughout that territory.

Adam E. Schultheis, a retired wholesale butcher, died of heart failure last Wednesday in his home at No. 241 Van Buren street, Brooklyn, aged sixty-two years. He left a widow and one daughter.

F. H. Mantor, formerly auditor for Swift & Company in New York, and recently in a similar place with the Consolidated Rendering Co. at Boston, died in that city last week. He was well known here.

Peter Dohm, of No. 33 Bradley avenue, Long Island City, is making extensive improvements to his shop, and when the boulevard is extended through Bradley avenue he will have one of the finest shops in the borough.

Some meat man will have to pay a nice bill of damages for the trouble caused by a bunch of steers which broke out of the Payne yards in Jersey City one day this week and knocked down and trampled on a number of women and children.

Otto E. Elbrecht, salesman for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company at their Barclay street house, was found dead Sunday evening in the bathtub in his apartment at No. 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street. Whether he died of heart disease or was drowned could not be determined at first. Elbrecht, who came here from St. Louis three years ago, had been under treatment for rheumatism since last fall, and it is thought it may have gone to his heart.

G. J. Edwards, general superintendent of Swift & Company's branch house department in the New York district, will leave for Chicago within a few days to take charge of the entire Swift beef sales business. F. A. Fowler, head of that department, is to take a rest of several months, and Mr. Edwards has been sent for to take his place. During his absence from New York Al Lewis, who has been looking after Swift branch houses in the South, will be at the head of the New York business.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed

against the Oriental Market, Inc., dealer in meat, vegetables, etc., formerly at Nos. 1163 and 1165 Madison avenue, by creditors for \$2,084. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent and in January conveyed all its assets to Mayer Stern, Inc., without consideration. The business was started in 1872 by Joseph Stern, who died in May, 1904, and the business was incorporated on October 5, 1905, as the Oriental Market, with a capital stock of \$5,000. Mayer Stern was president and treasurer.

Theodore Carlewitz, manager of the Tremont branch of the Richard Webber Packing House, will give a meat cutting demonstration and talk at the branch, 177th street and Webster avenue, at 2 p. m. next Wednesday, April 28. Mr. Carlewitz, who is a practical meat man of twenty-four years' experience, in addition to giving a great amount of other valuable information will explain the various uses of the different cuts of meat, which knowledge cannot fail to assist the purchaser in the intelligent and economical selection of meats. Cards of admission may be had upon application to the Tremont branch either by mail, telephone or in person.

ABATTOIR LICENSE BILL PASSED.

The bill requiring every abattoir in the State to take out a State license before it can operate passed the lower house of the New York legislature on Tuesday. It is said that it will have no trouble in getting through the Senate, and that Governor Hughes will probably sign it.

As The National Provisioner stated last week, this bill will require every slaughterer in the State to take out a State license and submit to State inspection, and it will also establish a system of supervision over all meat establishments and butcher shops. As only \$25,000 is appropriated for the enforcement of the law, it is difficult to see how such a system could be established. Besides, the bill provides that the State shall pay for all animals condemned under this inspection system. Such a requirement would mean the payment of hundreds of thousands of dollars for condemned dairy cattle which might be sold to local slaughterhouses and there caught by State inspectors. This bill gives the State Department of Agriculture power to enforce the law and to establish this system of State meat inspection.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, poultry, game and fish seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending April 17, 1909, as follows: Meat.—Manhattan, 47,926 lbs.; Brooklyn, 6,268 lbs.; Queens, 407 lbs.; total, 54,601 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 35,685 lbs.; Brooklyn, 30 lbs.; total, 35,715 lbs. Poultry and Game.—Manhattan, 2,745 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,390 lbs.; Bronx, 130 lbs.; Queens, 8 lbs.; total, 4,273 lbs.

